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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS." AT THE ROYALTY.

A THEATRICAL manager who proposes to compete successfully with the open - air attractions of London during the summer months, in which piece after piece is being taken off, must make something of a new departure, must get hold of some entertainment that is fresh, piquant; and light. Mr. Charles Hawtrey has had the courage to adopt this course, and has taken a tip, and a play, from the Stage Society. His choice has fallen on Mr. Arnold Bennett's skit on the policy and methods of the "yellow" press, and it looks as if the ordinary playgoer would get as much amusement as its original audience out of its pungent, but sprightly satire. The advantage of "What the Public Wants," from a summer clientèle's point of view, lies in the fact that it contains next to no plot or story, and is merely a series of laughable episodes, merely a storehouse of telling epigrams, so that one may miss an act or more and yet enjoy the playwright's exposure of the newspaper-proprietor, Sir Charles Worgan, and the cynical procedure he adopts in catering for the tastes of his readers. It is interesting, too, to see Mr. Hawtrey playing a part which was not designed for him and is not probably altogether con-"WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS," AT THE ROYALTY. catering for the tastes of his readers. It is interesting, too, to see Mr. Hawtrey playing a part which was not designed for him and is not probably altogether congenial. He may not look the character, but his is none the less a triumph of finished diction and quiet humour. Every witticism is given its full value, and the one weakness of his performance is that he makes Sir Charles too sympathetic in the moment of his love-disappointment. Miss Margaret Halstan is happily able to repeat her charming impersonation of the heroine, who refuses, in her hands, to be the "bad actress" she should be. Mr. Louis Calvert is excellent in the theatrical manager's scene, and Mr. Ben Webster, if rather heavy as Sir Charles's globe-trotting brother, delivers his speeches with point if not exactly airily.

"EUNICE," AT THE HICKS.

"EUNICE," AT THE HICKS.

There is no denying that in "Eunice" Miss Fannie Ward has introduced us to a play interesting in theme and striking in some of its situations, or that her acting in it deserves to be described, notwithstanding its unevenness, as of exceptional cleverness and poignancy. She has never hitherto shown such compelling emotional She has never hitherto shown such compelling emotional power, or struck with such variety and naturalness the notes of pathos and despair. The play, too, in which she figures attracts attention if only because of the sidelight it throws on the American point of view as to sex relations, inasmuch as it asks sympathy for a woman who wreaks the wild justice of the knife on a man who treated her badly once and threatens to disturb her life again just as she is happily married. All the same, though one may recognise that standards of taste, and even of the morality that transcends ordinary morality, may differ in the States from those prevalent in England, there still seems an air of artificiality, and morality, may differ in the States from those prevalent in England, there still seems an air of artificiality, and therefore insincerity, about Messrs. Lee Arthur and Forrest Halsey's drama. Its story appears crude and stagey; its adventurer, who, after promising the heroine marriage, offers her the alternative of abandonment or the acceptance of a rich and charming boy's offer of matrimony, and subsequently threatens her with blackmail and exposure, is too much of the villain of melodrama. Still Miss Ward, especially in the confession scene and at a moment in which the heroine is torn from her child, shows a sensibility which, if undisciplined, is singularly affecting. And Mr. Reeves-Smith, with a polished manner and diction that recall Mr. Alexander's, makes a wonderfully suave villain. Miss Granville and Mr. Cartwright are also in the cast, and Mr. John W. Dean plays the hero in his rather explosive style.

THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS.

(See Supplement.)

WE give this week, as a Supplement, an illustrated article on Teneriffe, the chief of the Canaries, otherwise known as "the Fortunate Islands." That mythical abode of bliss was ever in the minds of the ancients. As Tennyson makes Ulysses say to his mariners, when urging them to a new voyage—

It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles. When the Canary Islands were first discovered, they seemed to fulfil so exactly the dreams of mythology that they received the name of "the Fortunate Islands" A Carthaginian fleet, under Himilco, visited them and brought back such a glowing account of their delights that the Senate of Carthage feared a general exodus thither, and forbade anyone to visit them on pain of death. The modern world has lost most of its illusions, but "the Fortunate Islands" still maintain their charm. Kipling might have had the Canaries in mind when he wrote mind when he wrote-

We are taking tired people to the Islands of the Blest.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

OUR world to-day is full of fanciful substitutes for civil war; everybody is trying to invent ways of fighting without fighting. There is Passive Resistance, of course—the method of loading your embarrassed ruler with pieces of your furniture that he does not want, instead of nice portable coins. There is boycotting, which is done in Ireland by Nationalist peasants to Unionist agents, and in England by Primrose League ladies to Radical greengrocers. There is chaining yourself up to railings, which seems to me dull. If the ladies could chain Mr. Asquith up to the railings,

I could see the fun of it, and let us hope that he could also. But their loading themselves with chains seems to me altogether too meek a confession of the servile and dependent state of woman. Then there is the strike, of course, and the lock-out, and the idea of overawing by numbers, and the militant patience of people who ask, quite respectfully, for money at one's front door, but will not go away. All these are a sort of half-fighting; they use the human body as a barricade, though not as a bombshell.

But the most amusing and original kind of half-war I have come across of late is that which Mr. Y. Brann, a Kentish farmer, is waging against the Kent County Council. The situation is thus summarised in a daily paper—

The County Council insist on having a trench kept open in a large garden adjoining the main road to Rochester, and the owners of the garden, whose cause is championed by Mr. Brann, protest against the interference. For the last few days a number of men sent by the Council have been engaged in digging the trench, but they have been met by an equal number of Mr. Brann's farm - hands, who have shovelled back the earth into the pit as fast as the attacking party dug it out. The net result of the contest is, of course, that the position is exactly the same as it was when the battle began.

It must be an amusing scene if conducted on both sides with that queer, ingrained good-humour and queer, ingrained indifference which marks the English rustic. Mr. Brann himself is full of military fervour and moral conviction, but he also is, apparently, not without good-humour.

"You see there is not much damage done yet," said Mr. Brann, a typical English farmer of Falstaffian build and humour. "All the same, we have had rare sport here lately, and just the kind of sport I like. I have enjoyed it immensely," he commented with a hearty laugh.

He was standing at the door of the house rubbing his hands vigorously in anticipation of more sport. "You know,"

he went on, "we open fire again to-morrow. I have been told the Council contingent will be stronger than usual, and that they'll have a fire-engine with them. Why I don't know, but let'em all come. I have also an engine on my farm, and if necessary I'll have it out too. The more men they send the better, for the fight will then be soon over. I can bring fifty men, fifty carts, and fifty horses into the field at five minutes' notice—a complete army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery—that's more than the Council can do. Ah, we are going to have a glorious time!"

As to who is in the right in this quarrel I cannot tell, and am for the moment cynically indifferent: there is something romantic in Mr. Brann, in so far as he is fighting for friendship and in another's quarrel. But what interests me is the new and highly exasperating mode of war, in which one has perpetually to dig a hole and perpetually see someone else fill it up. Psychologically the thing sounds so maddening that I should think it would soon be followed by simpler and more historic methods of protest. Still, if the thing succeeds in Kent it might be tried in many places and in many ways. Instead of the Big Navy party and the Little Navy party conflicting in Parliament, let them conflict in the dockyard. Let the war party

alistic boast

THREESCORE YEARS AND TEN: THE VERY REV. HERMANN ADLER, D.D., LL.D., ETC., CHIEF RABBI.

Dr. Hermann Adler, the well-known Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, has just attained his seventieth birthday, having been born at Hanover on May 30, 1839. After fifteen years' ministry at the Bayswater Synagogue, he became Delegate Chief Rabbi in 1879. He spent his birthday quietly with Mrs. Adler at St. Leonards; but the whole Jewish community will show their esteem for their veteran chief by sending deputations of congratulation on June 6 and 8; and on June 10 Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild are giving a reception in his honour at Gunnersbury Park.

be kept busy in building a *Dreadnought*, while the peace party are equally and happily industrious in taking it to pieces again. Let us start making the Channel Tunnel, while a happy band of Opposition enthusiasts make holes in it as fast as it is built.

The South African War might have been avoided, and the two sides peacefully and permanently employed—the Rand party in pulling up the gold out of the mines, and the anti-Rand party in emptying it back again. In matters of agricultural or pastoral activity it would, perhaps, be

rather more difficult fully to realise the idea. The conscientious opponent of agragrian society might indeed walk behind the ploughman carefully filling up the furrow. But it would be rather fatiguing work to walk behind the reaper trying to tie all the corn on to its stalks again. The idea of putting the wool back on to the sheep after shearing must also, I think, be regretfully abandoned.

I am sorry Mr. Brann employs the modern Imperialistic boast of possessing vast resources and innumer-

able carts and men; this seems to me unworthy of a gallant man of Kent. He ought rather to speak in the spirit of Henry V. and all real warriors—

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,

For who this day shall shovel mud with me Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile, This day shall gentle his condition.

Moreover, a too great disproportion in the forces would destroy that balance of the status quo in which lies all the calm and beauty of the idea. As long as the two forces are equal in numbers and energy, they can toil and sweat with the soothing and refreshing certainty that they are leaving everything exactly as it was before. But if Mr. Brann puts too much faith in his horses and his chariots he will destroy his own conservative intention. If the fillers-up become much more numerous than the diggers-out, the level will disappear, and the estate of Mr. Brann's friend will be disfigured with a gigantic mound rapidly rising into the proportions of a mountain. I can imagine no better example of how necessary are equality and fair play to the very existence of romance.

This method, which may be called the method of Peaceful Frustration, has something poetical and promising about it; but I fear that its difficulties are to be found in the limits of human nature. Passive Resistance carried past a certain point is very likely to produce active resistance; I once saw the poster of a Nonconformist paper which bore this simple and unconscious irony: "Passive Resistance; Auctioneer Mobbed at Wandsworth." In the same way, this indirect destruction is, surely, very likely to inflame the soul towards direct destruction. I know that if I wanted to make a hole in the earth and saw another man perpetually filling it up, it would dec divert my imagination towards making a hole in the man and seeing whether he could fill that up. To see the stately homes or the holy places we have built pulled down by profane hands would in all cases be a But to see them pulled down even

call to battle. But to see them pulled down even while we were building them would be something past all toleration; and would result, I should think, not so much in battle as in massacre. If the Puritans had started to knock down St. Paul's Cathedral before Wren had knocked it up there would, I think, have been a civil war of the most uncivil description.

So, on the whole, I am in favour of simpler and more old-fashioned methods; and if there are in our Commonwealth cruelties and hypocrisies in which the soul of man cannot rest, I suggest that we have one real revolution and get it over.

JOURNALISTS OF THE EMPIRE: THE GREAT PRESS CONFERENCE.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday) the delegates attending the Imperial Press Conference will be entertained by the Press of Great Britain, who are giving a banquet of welcome to them at the White City. "The object of the Imperial Press Conat the White City. "The object of the Imperial Press Conference is to bring to the heart of the Empire a thoroughly representative body of the men who have built up, or are engaged in directing, the influential and vigorous newspapers of the Dominions and Colonies, in order that they may discuss with their colleagues of the Mother Country subjects of Imperial and newspaper interest, and make a closer acquaintance with various phases of the colleagues of the the national life-its institutions, statesmen, public services,



Mr. W. J. HERDER. (St. John's, N.F.), Editor and Proprietor of "Evening Telegram."



(Montreal), Managing Director of "The Herald."

industrial centres, and places of historic renown—than could be attained in any other way." We are unable to obtain portraits of Mr. D. Watson (Quebec), Managing Director of "The Chronicle"; Mr. E. W. McCready (St. John, N.B.), Editor of "The Daily Telegraph"; Mr. L. D. Taylor (Vancouver), Editor of "The World"; the Hon. Surendranath Banerjee (Calcutta), Editor of "The Bengalee"; Mr. G. M. Chesney (Allahabad), Editor of "The Pioneer"; Dr. G. A. Syme (Melbourne), of "The Age"; R. F. Philipson Stow Syme (Melbourne), of "The Age"; R. F. Philipson Stow (Cape Town), Editor of "S. A. News"; and Mr. G. H. Kingswell (Johannesburg), Managing Director of the "Rand Daily Mail."



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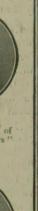
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MAJOR W. G. St. CLAIR (Straits Settlements), Editor of "Singapore Free Press."



MR. E. DIGRY Calcutta), Editor of Indian Daily News

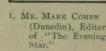




(Madras), Editor of "Madras Mail."



MR. STANLEY REED (Bombay), Editor of "Times of India."



- 2. MR. GRESLEY LUKIN (Wellington), Edi-tor - in - Chief of "Evening Post."
- 3. Hon. C. E. Davies (Hobart), Managing Proprietor of "Hobart Mer-
- MR. E. S. CUNNING-HAM (Melbourne), Editor of "Argus."
- 5. Mr. R. Kyffin-Thomas (Adelaide), Senior Partner of "Register."
- 6. Mr. Hudson Berke-Ley (Newcastle), Proprietor of "The Herald."
- MR. H. BRETT (Auckland), Senr. Proprietor of the "Auckland Star."
 - 8. MR. N. CLARK (Ballarat), Man'g. Proprietor of "Ballarat Courier."
- 9. Mr. J. W. KIRWAN | II. Mr. THOS. (Kalgoorlie), Edit. of "The Miner." 10. MR. GEORGE FEN-
- WICK (Dunedin), Man'g. Director of "Otago Daily Times."



(Burmah), Editor of "Rangoon Gazette."



MR. LEWIS ASHENHEIM (Jamaica), Director of "The Gleaner."



MR. C. BENNETT (Sydney), Trustee of "Evening News"



HON. THEODORE FINE Melbourne), Director of "Herald"



(Bendigo), Managing Proprietor of "Bendigo



MR. C. WOODHEAD (Durban), Editor of "Natal Mercury."



Mr. J. O. FAIRFAX (Sydney), Proprietor of the "Morning Herald."



THE A THE A



HON. J. W. HACKETT (Perth), Editor and Part Proprietor of the "Western Australian."





TEMPERLEY

(Bathurst),

Proprietor of "Rich-mond River

(Bloemfontein), Editor of "The Post."



(Pretoria), Editor of "The Volkstem."



MR. GEOFFREY ROBIN-Johannesburg), Editor of "The Star."



MR. E. B. WALTON (Pt. Elizabeth), Acting Editor of "Eastern Provincial Herald."



MR. F. W. WARD

(Sydney), Chief Editor of "Daily Telegraph."

(Bloemfontein), Direct. of "The Friend."



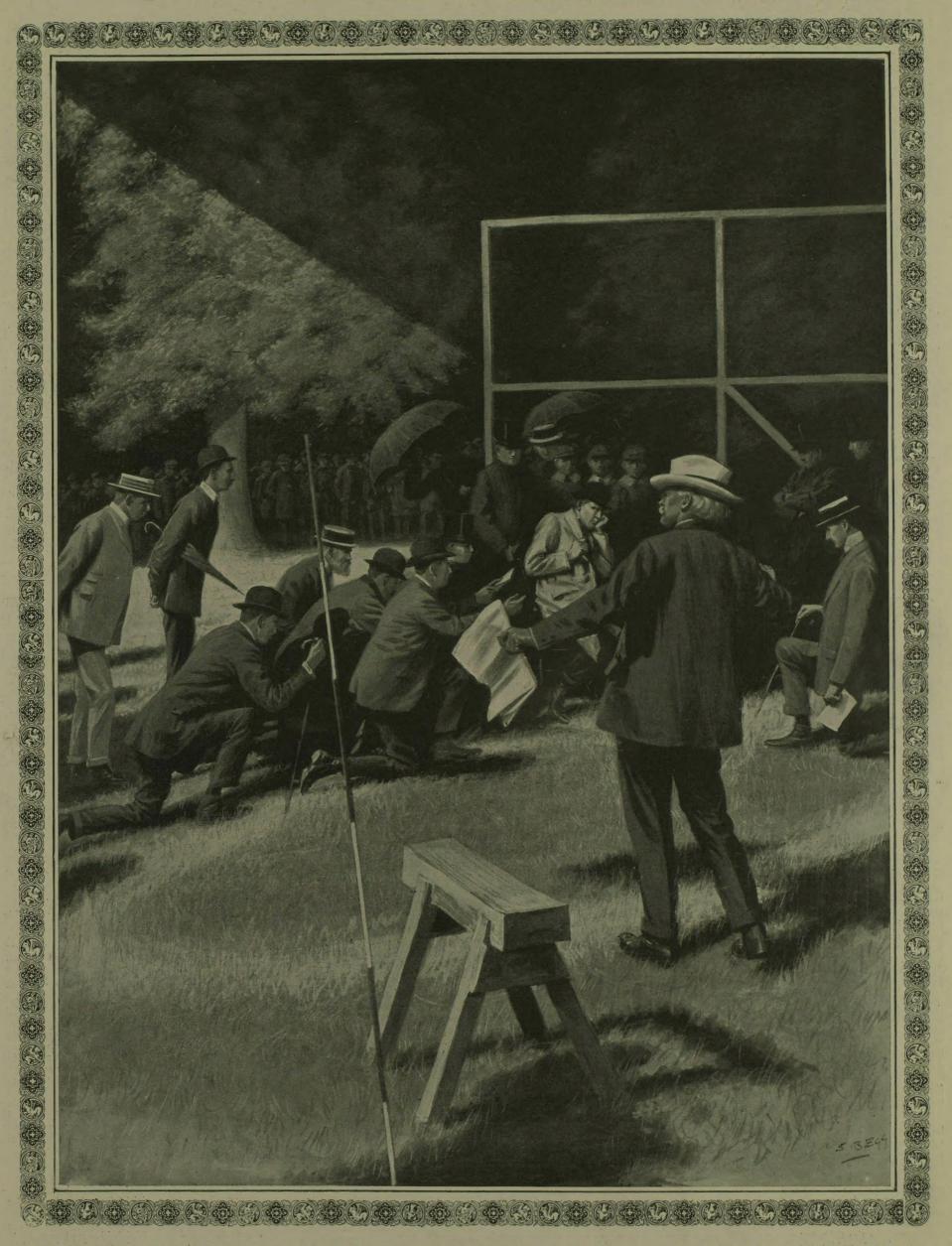
MR. P. DAVIS (Pietermaritzburg), Proprietor of "Natal Witness."



MR. A. E. RENO (Pretoria), Editor "Pretoria News."

REHEARSING BY SEARCHLIGHT: THE CHURCH PAGEANT

IN THE MAKING, AT FULHAM PALACE.



AFTER BUSINESS HOURS: "THE BARONS DEMANDING MAGNA CHARTA FROM KING JOHN," DURING AN EVENING REHEARSAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH PAGEANT AT FULHAM PALACE.

As many of those who are to take part in the English Church Pageant are engaged throughout the day, it was necessary to hold a number of the rehearsals after business hours, and to continue them until long after sunset. At nightfall five searchlights, placed on the grand stand, were switched on, and under the glare of these preparations proceeded, and Mr. Hugh Moss drilled his forces. Some five thousand people are to appear in the Pageant. There is to be a final dress rehearsal and a Press view to-day (Saturday), and to this the public will be admitted.

The actual date of the Pageant is from June 10th to the 16th.—[Drawn by our Special Artist, S. Begg.]



THE LATE HON. THOMAS PRICE, Premier of South Australia.

liament buildings in which he afterwards sat as Premier, and of a boy brought which he afterwards sat as Premier, and of a boy brought up at a penny school becoming a Minister of Education. Such was the lot of the late Hon. Thomas Price, Premier of South Australia, who began life as a poor boy in Liverpool. In 1883 he was sent to Australia for his health, and suffered much hardship at Adelaide through unemployment before he obtained work on the public buildings, He entered the House of Assembly in 1893, and in 1900 was appointed Secretary of the Labour Party. In 1905 he became Premier, as well as Minister of Education and Commissioner of Public Works. Public Works.

One of the best-known and best-liked of City men has passed away in the person of Mr. J. Spencer Phillips, Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, who was also a Director of the Alliance Assurance Company, Chairman of the Shrewsbury Gas Light Company, and Deputy Chairman of the North Staffordshire Railway. In banking he was a strong advocate of reform in the matter of cash reserves (especially in country banks), and, as President-of the Institute of Bankers in 1906, recommended in his address a short Bill compelling every bank to publish a monthly balance-sheet. In his school days at Shewsbury a premier of the Alliance Assurance

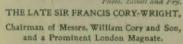
THE LATE MME. LOUISA STARR CANZIANI,

One of the Most Eminent of our Women Artists.

school-days at Shrewsbury a prominent athlete, Mr. Phillips retained his interest in all kinds of sport.

He hunted regularly with the Shropshire Hounds, drove a coach-andfour, and not so long ago was a member of the county cricket team. London, es-



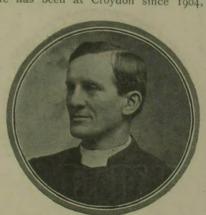


largely responsible for its great progress. Residing at Caen Wood Towers, Highgate, he took an active part in local and county affairs. He was for thirty years on the Hornsey Local Board of Health, and was also an Alderman of the Middlesex County Council, a J.P., and former Sheriff. To him was due the acquisition of Queen's Wood, Highgate, as an open space for the public.

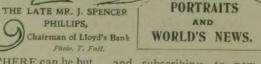
Owing to the fact that the Bishop of Chichester, the Right Rev. C. J. Ridgeway, has found himself unable to cope with the work of the whole diocese, a Suffragan Bishopric of Lewes has been created, and the first Bishop is to be the Rev. Leonard H. Burrows, Vicar of Croydon. He is a son of the late Canon Burrows, of Rochester, and a brother of the Archdeacon of Birmingham. He has been at Croydon since 1904, having been previously for

having been previously for six years Vicar of Godal-

ming. That it is possible to be enormously wealthy and yet to avoid publicity and cultivate simple habits, is illustrated by the case of the late Mr. Charles Morrison, where feature is estimated. son, whose fortune is estimated to have been more than £10,000,000. As a financier he was, of course, well known in the City, but to the general public his name was probably quite unfamiliar. He was a great support to the money market in times of stress, being a bold buyer of good securities, constantly changing his investments



THE REV. L. H. BURROWS, M.A., Appointed to the new Suffragan Bishopric of Lewes.



PHILLIPS,

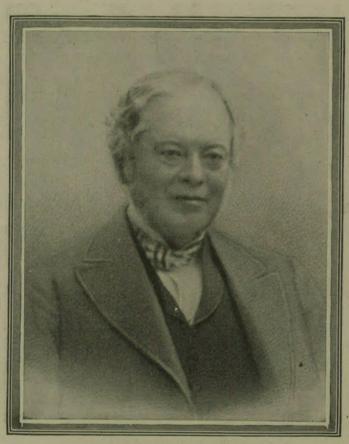
HERE can be but

stonemason in the

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and subscribing to new issues. He is also believed to have kept large reserves in gold in case of





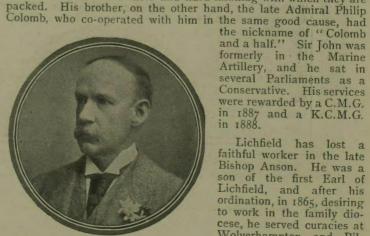
THE LATE MR. CHARLES MORRISON. The Financier whose Fortune is Estimated at over £10,000,000.

serious trouble in the financial world. At his country house at Basildon, near Reading, the seat of the Fanes in the eighteenth century, is a splendid art collec-

tion, mostly inherited from his



THE LATE RIGHT REV. AND HON. A. J. R. ANSON, D.D., Assistant Bishop at Lichfield and Formerly Bishop of Qu'Appelle.



THE LATE MR. G. R. ELSMIE, C.S.I., LL.D., Formerly Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

father, the late Mr. James Morrison, himself a millionaire. The collection includes pictures by Turner, Rembrandt, Rubens, Leonardo, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Constable, Wilkie,

LATE MR. P. A.

McHUGH, M.P., A Prominent Irish Nation-alist Agitator.

M. MARCEL PRÉVOST. The Well-known Novelist-Elected to the French Academy.

Constable, Wilkie, Watteau, Jan Steen, and Hogarth. Mr. Charles Morrison, who lived to ninety-two, was one of a family of brothers remarkable for their fine physique.

Victorien Sardou's death created a vacancy in the Académie Française, which has now been filled by the election of M. Marcel Prévost, the well-known French novelist. M. Prévost, who is forty-seven, was introduced to the Parisian public nearly twenty years ago by Alexander Dumas fils, who in a famous article in the Figaro described him as a master in the art of story-telling. M. Prévost was for some years an engineer in the State tobacco factories. Among his best-known novels are "Confession d'un Amant," "Le Scorpion," "Le Jardin Secret," and "Monsieur et Madame Moloch."

Mme. Louisa Starr Canziani, whose death will be much de-

plored by all who knew her, was for many years a well-known exhibitor at the Royal Academy, as well as at the Grosvenor and the New Galleries. Her subjects were chiefly figures and portraits. She will be especially missed in connection with exhibitions and other efforts for the benefit of women painters, to which she always gave her generous assistance.

Mr. Patrick Aloysius Mc-Hugh, Member for North Sligo, who died last Monday in Dublin, had been one of the most violent promoters the Irish Land agitation in recent years. He was educated for the priest-hood, but took up teaching in-stead, and subsequently jour-nalism. In 1885 he bought the Sligo pion, which became the chief organ of the land agitation in the West of



THE LATE SIR JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.,

The Well-known Authority on Imperial Defence.

in the West of Ireland. Seditious publications therein led to a conflict with the Government in 1903, with Mr. McHugh's consequent bankruptcy, and, later, to his imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail. He had sat in Parliament almost continuously since 1892. He was six times Mayor of Sligo, and in 1899 was Chairman of the County Council.

At a time when the question of Imperial defence has assumed so serious a character, the loss of such an authority as Sir John Colomb is especially regrettable. His written contributions to the subject, which consist of various short papers, gain in impressiveness by their brevity, and their importance lies in the hard facts and hard thinking with which they are packed. His brother, on the other hand, the late Admiral Philip Colomb with a second course had

Conservative. His services were rewarded by a C.M.G. in 1887 and a K.C.M.G. in 1888.

Lichfield has lost a faithful worker in the late Bishop Anson. He was a son of the first Earl of Lichfield, and after his ordination, in 1865, desiring to work in the family diocese, he served curacies at Wolverhampton and Bil-ston, and held benefices at Handsworth and Sedgley. In 1875 he became Rector of Woolwich, and there had

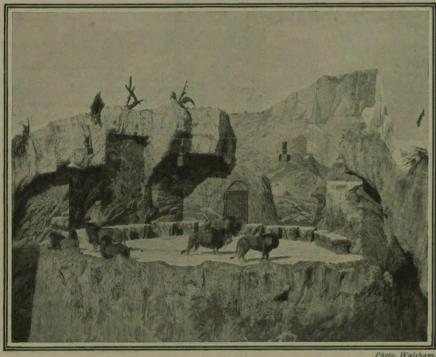
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RECORDED BY THE CAMERA: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



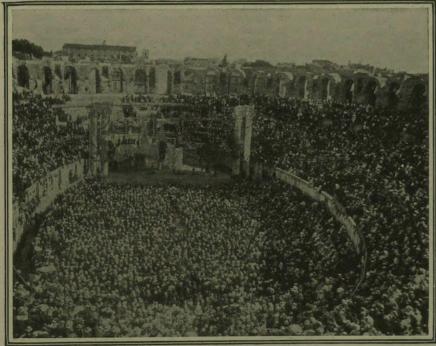
THE FIRST THEODORE ROUSSEAU FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY: "A RIVER SCENE-A MAN FISHING FROM A PUNT." This example of Théodore Rousseau's work-the first to be placed in the National Gallery-

was purchased at the Day sale for 520 guineas and has been presented to the nation by Mr. Velten, of Messrs. Obach's. Rousseau was born in Paris in 1812, and died at Barbizon in 1867. He was one of the leaders of the realistic school.



PRISONERS IN THE OPEN: THE LIONS AT THE WHITE CITY.

Following a method he adopted some time ago in Germany, Mr. Carl Hagenbeck shows at the White City a number of wild animals that are apparently free. The illusion is obtained most ingeniously by means of special "cages" designed to resemble their natural surroundings.

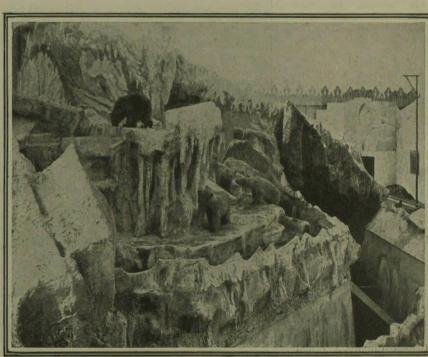


CELEBRATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRODUCTION OF "MIREILLE": THE AUDIENCE AT ARLES.

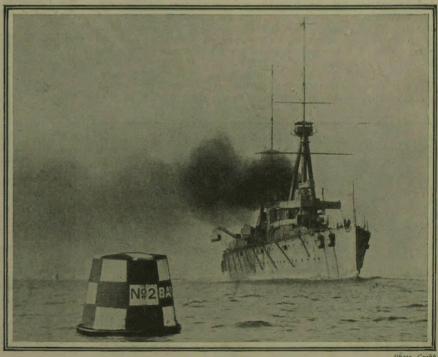
The fiftieth anniversary of the production of "Mireille" was celebrated at Arles the other day, and a statue of Frédéric Mistral was unveiled. Mistral, the famous Provençal poet of the brotherhood known as the Félibrige, was born in 1830. Amongst his best - known works are "Mirèio" ("Mireille"), "Lis Iselo d'Or" ("Les Iles d'Or"), and "La Reine Jeanne."



THE SITE FOR THE BIGGEST DOCK IN THE WORLD: GROUND AT SOUTHAMPTON ON WHICH THE L. AND S. W. RAILWAY IS TO BUILD. On the ground in the foreground of this picture, the London and South Western Railway is to build a large dry dock, which will be the biggest in the world-1000 feet in length. The site is on the Woolston side of the Itchen, opposite the dock quays. The dock will hold any of the big liners now being built, and even larger vessels.



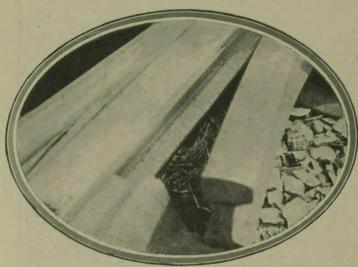
CAPTIVE BUT APPARENTLY FREE: POLAR BEARS AT THE WHITE CITY. This photograph shows well one of the plans by which the animals are kept within bounds, a chasm across which they cannot jump. They are also kept from the public by unclimbable walls. The result of the "cageless" system is excellent.



CREATOR OF A WORLD'S RECORD FOR SPEED: THE "INVINCIBLE," WHICH HAS MADE TWENTY-EIGHT KNOTS AN HOUR.

The cruiser-battleship "Invincible" created a new and remarkable world's record the other day by steaming for eight hours at 28 knots an hour. At times she reached 29 knots. The "Drake" was next best, with 241 knots; the "Dreadnought" made just over 21 knots. Nominally, the speed of the "Invincible" is 25 knots. Her turbine engines are of 41,000 horse-power. Her displacement is 17,250 tons.

the terrible experience, which permanently saddened his life, of burying hundreds of dead after the great disaster to the *Princess Aliče*. In 1884 he went to Canada as the first Bishop of Qu'Appelle, but resigned in 1892, and returned to Lichfield, where in 1898 he was appointed to a Residential Canonry, and eight years ago received the status of Assistant Bishop.



A BIRD'S NEST OVER WHICH MANY TRAINS HAVE PASSED: A WATER-WAGTAIL'S NEST UNDER RAILWAY-LINES.

As may be seen, the water-wagtail has built under the lines-on the Midland Railway, at Hampton, between Evesham and Cheltenham. Many trains pass over the nest during the course of the day, but the bird pays no heed to them, and sits calmly on her six eggs.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, who died last week at Torquay, been exemplified during the last few years by some was one of the most eminent of our modern Indian terrible disasters in France, Germany, and America, administrators. He went to India in 1858, and became as well as our own country — that they command

Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab in 1882. Having resigned in 1885 on account of his health, he was appointed two years later Financial Commissioner of the province. He was twice a member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and was made a C.S.I. in 1893, when he retired from India. The following year he received the degree of LL.D. at Aberdeen. He wrote several books, including "Lumsden of the Guides" (a Life of Sir Harry Lumsden) and his own Reminiscences, "Thirty - five Years in the Punjab."

The Imperial Press To-day sees the Conference. ing in London of the first Imperial Press Conference, a gathering in itself of the highest importance, and possibly the inauguration of a long series of future congresses which will have an immense effect on the development of the British Empire. When it is remembered what a power is wielded by the Press-which by its growing influence justifies more than

ever, as time goes on, its sobriquet of "the fourth estate"—such an assemblage of its leaders from all quarters of the globe cannot but be fraught with immense significance. Matthew Arnold's prediction that in a few years people would read nothing but newspapers is being fulfilled in respect of a large proportion of the nation, at any rate, in regard to political matters. More and more the man in the street tends to take his opinions from newspapers, or at any rate, if he thinks for himself, to found his conclusions on facts given in the newspapers. It is sometimes said that the papers reflect public opinion, rather than lead it, but seeing that the argumentative part of



a paper (as distinct from its news) is usually the work of one or two men, it is difficult to see how they (with the limitations of human acquaintance) can in any wide sense be said to "reflect public opinion." It is much nearer the truth to say that thousands of readers of a leading article come under the influence of one man's mind, and reflect his opinions in their

daily pursuits and conversation. Be this as it may, the Imperial Press Conference is a great fact, and the discussions and friendships that will to have a far-reaching effect and to make for closer co-operation and community of aims and ideals between the Mother Country and her daughter lands beyond the seas.

Miners in Congress. This is an age of Congresses and Unions, for more and more in economic and political matters the individual is helpless. While British Pressmen are in conference in London, a gathering of a more restricted interest, although of great importance, has been taking place in Berlin: the twentieth International Congress of Miners. So much of the production of raw material for manufactures and of the fuel that makes our modern world go round depends on the work of miners that their proceedings have really a very wide bearing on the life of nations. Moreover, their labour is subject to such dangers—dangers that have

Ritter, mentioned that the number of trade unionists in Berlin had increased from 40,000, when the last meeting of the Congress was held there fifteen years ago, to 233,000 to-day. Another speaker said that in the same period the total number of trade unionists in Germany had risen from 300,000 to 1,800,000. The Congress was of especial interest to Britishers from



Photo, Clayton

ALL THAT REMAINS OF A "SCARE-SHIP": THE LAST OF THE MORS - SIZAIRE AIR - SHIP THAT CAUSED SOME "ALARM."

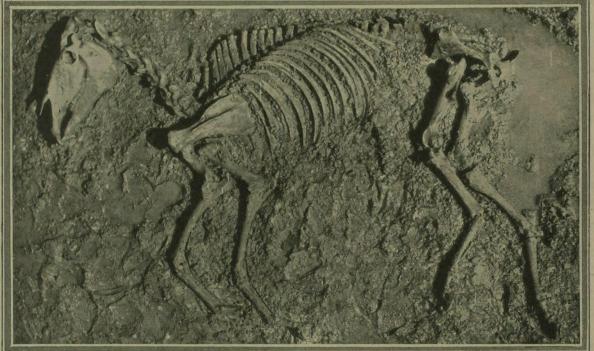
Our photograph shows all that is left of the Mors-Sizaire air-ship that caused many of the fly-by-night scare-ship stories that were so much discussed recently, and led to the writing of a good deal of nonsense, to say nothing of giving the unintelligent foreigner a false idea of the state of our nerves.

> the fact that its president was an Englishman, Mr. Enoch Edwards, M.P., Labour Member for Hanley. He took a wide view of trade unionism, expressing

the hope that it would lead ultimately to a single union of workers. International congresses, he said, ought to bring about a closer understanding between the peoples, and their common object should be to destroy the spirit of war.

Parliament. After a brief Whitsuntide recess zealous and tedious members of the House of Commons, and Ministers with duties to perform, have returned to St. Stephen's. The majority, however, are prolonging their enjoyment of the sunshine in the country until the moving of the second reading of the Finance Bill on Monday. This huge measure, with its seventy four elaborate clauses and its contentious schedules, provides more than sufficient work for the summer, without the addi-tion of such projects as the London Elections Bill, which was put down for Friday. Consolation for weary members may be found on the Terrace, where the season now begins. Admission to the Ladies' Gallery is limited to relatives of our legislators, and even although the

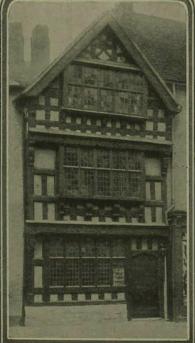
Speaker has refused to lay down any law of relationship, there are few faces, as a rule, behind the grille; but the ladies will come with the sunshine and strawberries to the Terrace to relieve the tedium of speeches on land values, liquor licenses, and death duties. It is to hoped there will be no repetition of the chain incidents, which might make it still more difficult for ladies to hear debates. The "Strangers' Gallery," which is still confined to men, is usually full, and the new arrangement under which visitors may obtain seats without the intervention of members seems to work well. without the intervention of members seems to work well.



POSSIBLY OWNED BY A MAN OF THE STONE AGE. THE REMAINS OF A HORSE THAT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE LIVED IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.

This perfect skeleton of a horse was found at Bishop's Stortford, six feet below the surface, and is believed to date from the Stone Age, although there are some who argue that it is of much more recent origin. Those in favour of the first theory state that the remains have never before been disturbed by the hands of man.

> universal sympathy. In welcoming the Congress to Berlin, the President of the Berlin Federation, Herr



THE EXTERIOR



AN UPPER ROOM.

PURCHASED, THROUGH MISS MARIE CORELLI, FOR A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE: HARVARD HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WHICH MR. EDWARD MORRIS HAS PRESENTED TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Harvard House, which once belonged to the mother of that John Harvard who emigrated to America and left his books and what money he had for the founding of the great University that bears his name, was purchased

recently by Mr. Edward Morris, the Chicago millionaire-largely through the instrumentality of Miss Marie Corelli-and has been presented to Harvard by him. It is expected that the formal opening to American visitors and others will take place on Independence Day. It is likely that Miss Corelli will give an address on the occasion. - [PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

AFRICAN TRAVEL AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH: CARRIERS IN THE WHITE CITY.

DRAWN BY H. H. FLÈRE.

AS IT IS IN AFRICA: NATIVE CARRIERS BEARING A LADY ROUND THE DAHOMEY VILLAGE AT THE IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

The Dahomey Village is one of the special attractions at the White City. In it, the visitor can see the natives at work and at play, hear their music, watch their dancing. He (or she) can, also, test the comfort of African travel, and, seated in a hammock slung from a pole carried on the heads of two natives, be borne round the village.



M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.

The famous pianist, who gave a memorable recital of Chopin's works at the Queen's Hall the other day,

ART NOTES.

It is long since Mr. Clausen gathered any number of his pictures and drawings into one place, and the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries adds considerably to the intimacy of our affection for his work. It is true that we see it year by year at Burlington House, but seeing pictures there is, if we may speak from inexperience, like seeing a friend in the company of a prison warder: a kill-joy presence is always felt. Even if Mr. Clausen has broken through many of the reserves and conventions that are the bane of the Royal Academy, we have him on friendlier ground in a small gallery. In the first place, we may learn from the more casual sketches the many interests, or rather, the many love-

Segantini; in another drawing the broad treatment of the foreground shows that a memory of a Rembrandt drawing ran in and closed with Mr. Clausen's conception of the thing he saw before him; in another a thought of M. Harpignies has stood between the draughtsman and the landscape.

In "The Visit," the chintz-covered sofa, bathed in reflected light, is treated much as Mr. Steer has treated the same subject in the canvas that is to go to Johannesburg from the Goupil Gallery, where little red wafers, the cheerful emblems of the art-patron, may now be seen, we believe, on every frame.

Two portraits, "Kitty" and "A Little Child," are among the most charming and subtle things at the Leicester Galleries. But we would have Mr. Clausen in the open air while we may; "Kitty" is masterly done, but for the most part Mr. Clausen's interiors are less obviously successful than his landscapes. "A Rainy Sunset," with a sky of peach-bloom and plum-colour, and "Willow Trees," whose branches "tangle the tresses of

HERR NIKISCH,
Conductor of the well-known London Symphony Orchestra, whose
series of concerts ended last week.

MUSIC.

THE week that brought Whitsuntide in its train was remarkably prolific in the supply of good concerts. Not only were some of the best artists to be heard, but for some reason yet to be explained, the concerts overlapped, so that the section of the public that does not possess the special qualities of Sir Boyle Roche's bird was compelled to lose opportunities that will not readily recur. For example, while Kreisler was giving a notable recital at the Queen's Hall, and adding to the long list of those who hold that he is second to no living violinist, Mlle. Gerhardt was giving a third song recital at the Bechstein Hall assisted by Herr Nikisch at the piano; and at the same hour that popular singer, Mr. Richard



GREAT MUSICIANS AND THEIR INSTRUMENTS: SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE GRAND PIANO OF 1909 FROM THE SPINET OF 1670.

Pianos as we know them have evolved gradually from the old spinet, or virginal, through the harpsichord. Outwardly the three kinds of instruments, as shown here, are not dissimilar, and all have a keyboard for the fingers. It is in their internal mechanism that they differ. The virginal was a keyed instrument with one string, jack and quill to each note. The spinet differed from it only in being of a triangular form. In the harpsichord the strings or wires were set in vibration by a quill plectrum. It was superseded by the planoforte about the middle of the eighteenth century.

affairs—all Mr. Clausen's admirations are ardent—that have helped to build up his artistic individuality. When he painted the picture in the Tate Gallery—it does not represent the artist we know to-day—he was under the influence of Bastien Lepage. That influence having disappeared, a whole troupe of others have come in upon him, so that we do not find it easy to name another painter who has admired so well and painted so well at the same time.

It is notorious that to have learning and many enthusiasms does not much profit a painter at his easel. The great, practical masters are generally the egotists who, unlike a Ruskin, but like a Turner, are content to have for company no productions but their own. In "An Autumn Morning" there is the austerity of

a phantom wind," might, if preferences were not impertinent in so carefully chosen a collection, be mentioned as the most admirable of the smaller studies.

In the same galleries a large number of Mr. Francis James's flower-pieces are shown. The thin washes of colour, thrown upon sheets of bright white paper, seem at first to have no substance and little reality of any sort. The broad watery stroke and the assertive white paper blind the hasty eye to the wonderful truth of Mr. James's studies; but a little familiarity breeds a great respect, and in the end we feel the illusion in the case of these flowers as certainly as we feel the illusion of a Monet haystack in sunshine. The forms and planes of a vase of blossoms Mr. James expresses with lightning dexterity.

Green, was to be heard at the Æolian Hall, assisted by a number of clever artists, in a programme of great length and sustained interest. This is not the only instance that might be given of the overlapping that has occurred quite recently in the concept world

quite recently in the concert world.

At Covent Garden the revival of "La Tosca" has given yet another chance of distinction to Mme. Destinn, who, of course, has been prompt to seize it. Since the days when Ternina took the title rôle in this opera, there have been no Toscas in London who have realised to the full that the woman should be something more than a bundle of over-strung nerves. Destinn's consummate art has evolved a creation that will take rank with Ternina's, and give a fresh lease of life to Puccini's rather harrowing opera. Signor Anselmi made a welcome reappearance at Covent Garden.



THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE BURIED BENEATH UNDELIVERED LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS: AS IT MIGHT BE IF THE POSTAL SERVICE OF PARIS WERE STOPPED FOR A WEEK.

Without some such illustration as this, it is difficult for most of us to realise what the cessation of the postal service in Paris (or, indeed, any other great city) would mean. Here, in the Place de la Concorde, is represented a week's accumulation of the Paris post, undelivered by striking servants; it is a fantasy that might well have been a reality had the threatened strike taken place in

all its severity, an imaginative picture that may one day be imitated in very truth. In the heaps are 300,000 telegrams for France; 100,000 pneumatic-tube letters; 600,000 telegrams that should have passed through to other countries, and are represented by some six miles odd of paper strips; 26,000,000 newspapers, cards, letters, postal packets, etc.



IN the old story of Lord Beaconsfield he was asked to give a piece of advice to

two young brothers starting in life. To one he said-" Never ask who was the Man in the Iron Mask." To the other - " Never inquire as to who wrote the Letters of Junius, or you will be as great a bore as your brother.'

There is another version-" Never ask on which side of Whitehall Charles I. was executed," but I

prefer the Letters of Junius. Hitherto I have made myself-a monster unto many by troubling them with historical mysteries, but Junius never interested me. But now comes, from a Commonwealth not devoted to historical research, from Australia, strange to say, a little book styled "Junius Unveiled," by Mr. James Smith (Dent). am bitten by the Junius microbe or bacillus, for really it is odd that, in the London of 1769.71, that little London, a man was going to and fro, picking up his Editor's letters at coffee - houses, and reviling all the political first - born of Egypt; a man who knew the closest political secrets, and private scandals, a blackmailer who did not ask for money; a highly educated man; one who conscientiously laboured at his style; a man whom all the world wished to detect, and yet who was never discovered.

Dr. Johnson thought that no man had Junius's command of language except Burke; but Burke, unasked, denied that he was Junius.

If you look at a library catalogue under Junius, you will find scores of books about him, scores of candidates for the authorship of the letters, from Francis, Macaulay's selection, to the wicked Lord Lyttelton of the famous double-barrelled ghost story, for his Lordship not only saw a ghost that foretold his death, but appeared at his dying hour to a gentleman at Deptford, as we read in

contemporary diaries and periodicals of the month. Mr. Smith has found a new and unlooked-for candidate, Edward Gibbon, the historian. Junius wrote most of his letters in 1769; in 1770 he wrote only

four. Why? because till Nov. 10, 1770, Gibbon was

But Junius did write a long letter on Nov. 14, when Gibbon's whole attention must have been devoted to the melancholy cares of his father's funeral. Again,

nursing a dying father, and had neither leisure nor inclination to write.

why should he not write in 1770 from January to June,

PAINTED THAT THE FUTURE LOUIS XVI. MIGHT SEE THE FEATURES OF THE BRIDE CHOSEN FOR HIM: MARIE ANTOINETTE AS ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA, AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN.

From a Pastel by Joseph Ducreux, made for Louis XV. at Vienna, in 1769. (Collection de M. Marnier-Lapostolle.) This most interesting miniature of the ill-fated Marie Antoinette has only recently been discovered. While the preliminary arrangements for the marriage of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.) to Marie Antoinette were in progress, his father, Louis XV., sent the artist Joseph Ducreux on a special mission to Vienna to paint the portrait of the young Archduchess, and of her sister, in order that the future bridegroom might form an idea of his fiancée's appearance.-[Photograph reproduced by courtesy of the "Gazette des Beaux - Arts."]

> when his father's illness began? In these six months he only wrote four letters. Junius was a military expert, and, as an officer of the Hampshire Militia, Gibbon had studied strategy and tactics in 1759, when

Junius was fond of well, and so did Gibbon. Wilkes, and Gibbon had caroused with Wilkes. Gibbon knew Garrick well, and Junius, fearing

Junius knew French

detection by Garrick, wrote to him a blackguardly, threatening letter, and had his letters sent to the Somerset Coffee House when Garrick went to live near his previous address - the Exchange Coffee House. Gibbon was writing "The Decline and Fall," and Junius

spring.

made allusions in his Letters to Prætors under Justinian. Junius hated and despised Catholics, and, as Gibbon was an apostate, he probably cherished similar sentiments.

Junius knew political secrets, and Gibbon was a member of the Cocoa Tree Club, where politicians babbled in their cups. Both writers indulged in epigrammatic antitheses. As to handwriting, probably Junius, whoever he was, employed a copyist, and it is odd that the copyist kept the secret. However, it is often said that a private letter of Francis, in the possession of Mr. Giles Puller, betrays the truth, and that Francis is the genuine Junius. Mr. Smith says nothing on this point. I hope that Gibbon was not Junius, for Junius was not a gentleman.

We are proud of our national game, but I should have blushed for our national taste if a desirable alien had been present with me at the second innings of the Australians against M.C.C. Nothing could be more tedious except for a brief but lively innings of Mr. Trumper. There was one amusing incident. A righthanded bowler presented to a left-handed Australian bat a ball wide of the off-stump. The batsman ignored it in the scientific way, expecting, perhaps, that it would break away and be dangerous to cut. But it came in with a curl, and devastated the undefended wicket. Both sides appeared to be very nervous. Tame, unin-

teresting cricket is the result of timidity, which, at all events, permits matches to be finished, as the scores keep low. But it does not appear, so far, that England has any reason to be nervous.

THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. IV.—THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

The African Through Dr. Karl Weule, of the Leipzig Museum, has German Glasses. amassed information to a remarkable extent in the course of a short ethnographical tour in German East Africa. Such part of the said information as is considered whole-some for the general reader is now given to the English-speaking public in "Native Life in East Africa," translated by Miss Alice Werner (Pitman). The comprehensiveness of the title is slightly mis-leading, for Dr. Weule visited only the southern portion of the German Protectorate, and never met

some of the most interesting tribessuch as the Masai. His methods were amusingly official in some cases: he paraded the people of a village and cate-chised them on their manners and customs. Oddly enough, he found out a great deal, and has pene trated further into the mysteries of the Unyago, or initiation ceremonies of the young, among the Yao tribes, than any previous inquirer. The

ROUGH ON RATS: A NATIVE EAST AFRICAN RAT-TRAP.

"Traps still more cruel are set for rats and the like. The rat catches his foot against the loop of cord seen just inside, thus re-leasing the bent stick, which in springing back draws the noose tightly round him." gleaned as to cos-tribal marks, tools and toys, arts and crafts,

NATIVE INGENUITY IN EAST AFRICA: A "BOOBY" TRAP FOR ELEPHANTS.

"Among the tribes I am studying," writes Dr. Karl Weule, "the Makua are counted as good hunters... their traps are constructed with wonderful ingenuity. The form and action of these traps is sufficiently evident from the accompanying sketches." That shown here is a devilish kind of booby trap. When the elephant's leg presses against the cord stretched across the ground, the other end pulls out the pin which releases the heavily weighted spear above the animal's head. It falls and inflicts a terrible wound.



DIABOLO À L'AFRIQUE DE L'EST: A DIABOLO - PLAYER ON THE MAKONDE PLATEAU.

"All at once, my attention is directed to a figure apparently pursuing an individual activity by itself. The arms move rhythmically up and down, holding two sticks, about half a yard in length, united by a string of twisted bark. . . . This is no other than the game of diabolo, which, as we read in the German papers, is pursued with such enthusiasm in England and other countries."

Miss Werner supplies some useful notes, pays a rather half-hearted tribute to her author, and, in her scholarly Introduction, criticises his views on various points. She admits that she has handled the text freely in the way of compression.

"The Bretons at Mrs. Gosling is already known as the translator of M. le Braz's delightful book, "The Land of Pardons," and the great French authority on folklore has, by way of recompense, written a charming introduction to her

work-"The Bretons at Home," by Frances M. Gosling (Meth-Gosling (Meth-uen). Brittany, the Armorica,

linked with England and the English by the strongest ties of history and of race. Naturally enough, an enormous number of books on Brittany have been written in English, but M. le Braz calmly waves them all aside, and assures us that only Mrs. Gosling has succeeded in catching les Bretons chez And certainly, after reading her fascinating book, lively, pathetic, humorous by turns, we feel that any other description

DISPENSING WITH LOCKSMITHS: AN EAST AFRICAN'S FRONT DOOR, FROM WITHIN THE HUT.

"One of these [logs] is placed obliquely against the door from the inside. He then places the second piece across the first, pressing it down with all his might. It is kept in place by two strong posts."

of Brittany and its people would have to be very good indeed to bear comparison with this. It is evident that



WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS: AN EAST AFRICAN TRAP FOR ANTELOPES.

-"It slips round its support, and releases the tension of the tree or bent stick acting as a spring, which in its recoil draws a skilfully fixed noose tight round the neck of the animal. Equal cunning and skill are applied to the pursuit of birds."

Dr. and Mrs. Gosling have long since won the hearts of their Breton friends by those very quali-ties of quiet human sympathy and tact which make this book so delightful a companion. Needless to say, they went always off the beaten track "the ordinary tourist resorts, which have ceased to be distinctively Breton," and in their (more or less) trusty automobile penetrated into the very heart of Brittany's rich store of legend and historical association. Mrs. Gosling's book is full of delightful stories, old and new, and we can heartily commend it both to those who are fortunately able to follow in her tracks and also to those who must perforce stay at home and read. There are beautiful illustrations in colour by M. Gaston Fanty Lescure, and numerous photographs.



and all the miscellaneous matter comprised under the

numerous

tions (of which we reproduce some cha-

racteristic examples)

form a really valu-able collection, from

which much may be

illustra-

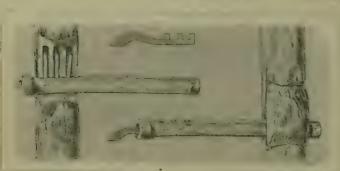
SHALL I, OR SHALL I NOT? EAST AFRICAN TRAP FOR GUINEA FOWL.

" All these murderous implements depend on the same principle. The animal in walking or running forward strikes against a fine net with his muzzle, or a thin cord with his foot. This movement sets free the lever, a small stick which has kept the trap set."—

convenient label, "Kulturgeschichte." Our savant had the happy notion of making his carriers and native boys draw pictures for him-many of which he reproduces; and he obtained phonograph records—here printed—of the songs which accompany tribal dances. Thus, limited as was the area of his journey—which, of course, was simply a tour through well-known districts—he worked that are most thereable. worked that area most thoroughly and carefully, and he has certainly added to our knowledge of the African native. It is interesting, for example, to find that the untutored Mnamwezi cannot draw a picture of a crocodile, though he can draw quite well the crocodile that bit his unclease track walks. his uncle at such a place-his mind seems to be incapable of abstractions or generalisations.



ON AN EAST AFRICAN FARM: A NATIVE DOVECOTE AND GRANARY.



MAKONDE LOCK AND KEY AT JUMBE CHAURO.

"The Makonde at Jumbe Chauro have a much more complicated way [of closing a house]. There is only one post on the inside, standing about six inches from one side of the doorway. Opposite this post is a hole in the wall just large enough to admit a man's arm. The door is closed inside by a large wooden bolt passing through a hole in this post and pressing with its free end against the door.

"Almost every homestead has one or more dovecotes. . . . The simplest form is a single bark cylinder, made by stripping the bark whole from a section of a moderately thick tree. The ends are fastened up with sticks or flat stones, a hole is cut in the middle for letting the birds in and out, and the box . . . is hung up like a swinging bar on a stand. . . . As the birds multiply, the owner adis cylinder to cylinder."

ILLUSTRATIONS REPRODUCED FROM DR. KARL WEULE'S "NATIVE LIFE IN EAST AFRICA." TRANSLATED BY ALICE WERNER. BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS,

SIR ISAAC PITMAN AND SONS.



MAKONDE LOCK AND KEY: MODE OF INSERTING THE KEY. "The other end has three holes, into which fit three pegs running in vertical grooves inside the post. The door is opened with a wooden key about a foot long, the other end has three pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt, so that, when it is thrust through the hole in the wall and inserted into the post, the pegs can be lifted and the bolt drawn back."

THE EFFECT AND THE CAUSE: STAGE ILLUSIONS.



SEEN FROM THE FRONT: A MOTOR - CAR RACING AGAINST A TRAIN.



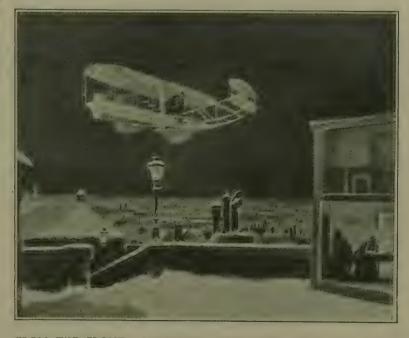
SEEN FROM BEHIND: THE TRAIN AGAINST WHICH THE MOTOR-CAR RACES.



FROM THE FRONT: THE "AMAZON" PURSUING A SMALL BOAT BEFORE SHE BLOWS UP AND SINKS.



FROM BEHIND: THE "AMAZON" AS SHE APPEARS TO THE ACTORS AND THE BUSY STAGE HANDS.



FROM THE FRONT: A WRIGHT AEROPLANE COMING TO THE RESCUE OF A WOMAN ON A HOUSE-TOP.



FROM BEHIND: THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE ON THE RACQUET-SHAPED FRAMEWORK ON WHICH IT "FLIES."

Our Illustrations give an excellent idea of "how it's done" in the theatres, of how stage illusions are produced. In the first instance, the race of a motor-car against a train, the train is but a framework. The wheels turn rapidly, yet the express does not move; the moving scene may be a panorama or, more often, is projected on a calico sheet, cinematograph-picture fashion. A red lamp provides the glow of the furnace; gilt confetti form the sparks; an assistant imitates the sound of the wheels on the rails and whistles; another produces the general noise made by the train; a ventilating-fan gives movement to the waiter's apron and serviette. The motor-car is equally flimsy. The "Amazon" runs along rails. Half-2-dozen men give it movement; smoke is "pumped" through the funnel; and when the explosion occurs red lights are burned, and miniature bombs are exploded. The Wright aeroplane is attached to a small "carriage" which runs on a racquet-shaped framework that is hidden from the audience by canvas clouds. The house is but the painted semblance of a house.

SCIENCEMAND NATURAL



SCIENCE JOTTINGS. "THE PLACE OF ANIMALS IN

HUMAN THOUGHT." THE above is the title of a bulky volume by the Countess Evelyn Martinengo - Cesaresco. It is published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and is illustrated by appropriate cuts and photographs. Needless to say, the Countess is a zoophilist of the first grade.

In 1908, at Oxford, she was stimulated by an address delivered by Count Goblet d'Alviella, on the "Method and Scope of the History of Religions"—itself a wide title and a still wider topic. The Count, it appears, inquired, in the course of his address, "whether the psychology of animals has not equally some relation to the science of religions?" And this question impelled our authoress to the task of showing that inquiry into animal psychology is "a branch of the inquiry into what

BIBLICAL SYMBOLS OF THE WICKED: WILD GOATS AND YOUNG. "In an Assyrian inscription, Ahura Mazda is said to have created joy for all creatures." In the Bible goals are taken to represent the wicked, as opposed to the sheep representing the good. On the other hand, Matthew Arnold, in one of his sonnets, speaks of Christ as baving "on his shoulders, not a lamb, a kid."—(FROM AN ASSYRIAN RELIEF IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.)

Four Illustrations reproduced from the Countess Evelyn Martinengo-Cesaresco's Book, "The Place of Animals in Human Thought," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

> standpoint. It does not follow that they prove anything whatever regarding the belief that in the Elysian Fields man is or will be accompanied by his faithful animal friends. Again, what assistance in solving the problem of animal immortality does the doctrine of soul-transmigration give? The doctrine is itself repugnant, for it boldly assumes that the soul of man might descend to lower levels, and that equally the purely animal might animate that which was human. Certainly, for the latter view, in face of what degraded humanity may exhibit and may do, the doctrine of metempsychosis is truly a sword which cuts both ways. It may aid the zoophilist in enlarging his concepts of animal existence: equally

cepts of animal existence; equally it may woefully degrade humanity in levelling human character down to the purely animal status.

Perhaps the most interesting sections of the work under notice are those in which the Countess traces the history and place of animals in fiction, especially East and force of the transfer force of the transfer force. animals in fiction, especially East-ern fiction. Here she remains on purely archæological ground, and illustrates the scientific spirit of in-quiry. The views of mankind con-cerning animals in their relationship to man have naturally reflected the whole spirit of evolution as that idea affected and dominated human thought. From being credited with representing mere automata, ani-mals were elevated by evolution into the position of creatures capable, to a certain extent, of adjusting themselves to their environments— this last a test feature of intellect-uality. But the limit of animal adaptation is fairly well defined. It stops very far short of the human domain. It is less adjustable than is man's power of fighting adverse

of those conditions which are favourable to his health and happiness. But even the ants, whose merits the Countess extols, are largely automatic beings, despite their powers of adjusting themselves to external conditions and to varying states of life. Her weakness lies in crediting the animal with more brain than it possesses. What, for example, are we to make of the authoress's

views and opinions when we find her saying: "Finally, if man imagines that he is superior to animals because he possesses notion of God, let him know that it is the same with many of them; what is there more divine, in fact, than to foresee and to foretell the future?" This sentence, I am sorry to say, seems to me to be arrant nonsense



MOGUL JUMBO : THE EMPEROR AKBAR PERSONALLY DIRECTING THE TYING-UP OF A WILD ELEPHANT.

Akbar was a famous Mogul Emperor of India, who reigned in the sixteenth century, and was distinguished for his humane and enlightened rule. Tennyson has a poem called "Akbar's Dream." From a Tempera Painting by Abu'l Faz (1597-98) in the British Museum

It practically attempts to elevate animal intelligence to the level of man's, and whether animals possess religious ideas or not, it surely savours of the grotesque to suppose that even a fond, civilised dog regards his master with feelings comparable to those man entertains for "the power, not himself, which makes for righteousness."

Zoophily may run wild, like other systems of thought, and it certainly has its full run in the pages of the Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco. The authoress has fallen into that common slough of error of interpreting animal faculties by their human representatives. Many a kindly soul fancies that his or her dog interprets the world and its ways as he or she does. The human element is projected into the animal, and the animal's doings are interpreted in the light of human ways and works. This is putting the cart before the horse in a psychological sense. What we should see in the animal is the foreboding and foreshadowing of traits that reach high development in man. These animal traits are in embryo. They want and require if ever they succeed in gaining further development-a something which humanity alone can supply—that is, if they are to evolve psychologically. People who are too zealous zoophilists for-get that it is only through asso-ciation with man that animals, as a rule, have developed higher intelligence. - ANDREW WILSON.



CHARGERS OF AN EXTINCT CIVILISATION: THE ASSYRIAN HORSE. "He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage."—The Book of Job.—(From a Relief in the British Museum.)

man is himself." So this volume came to be compiled, though material had evidently been accumulating towards its birth; for the Countess thanks the Editor of the Contemporary Review in her preface for his kindness in allowing her to reprint the portion of the book which first appeared in the magazine just named. There is this to be said at the outset of any remarks which may

be passed on the labours of our authoress—namely, that her work is of an extremely discursive nature. Her book is evidently the compound result of a large variety of essays and articles, most of which exhibit no sequence or definite relationship. The fact makes it difficult to do justice to the book as a whole. There is an absence of definite argument or plan throughout, save that the one idea remains of the authoress's intense belief in the higher grading of animal psychology and in the advocacy of the belief in a closer relationship of the lower animal cerebration and conduct to that of man, than is usually credited or postulated.

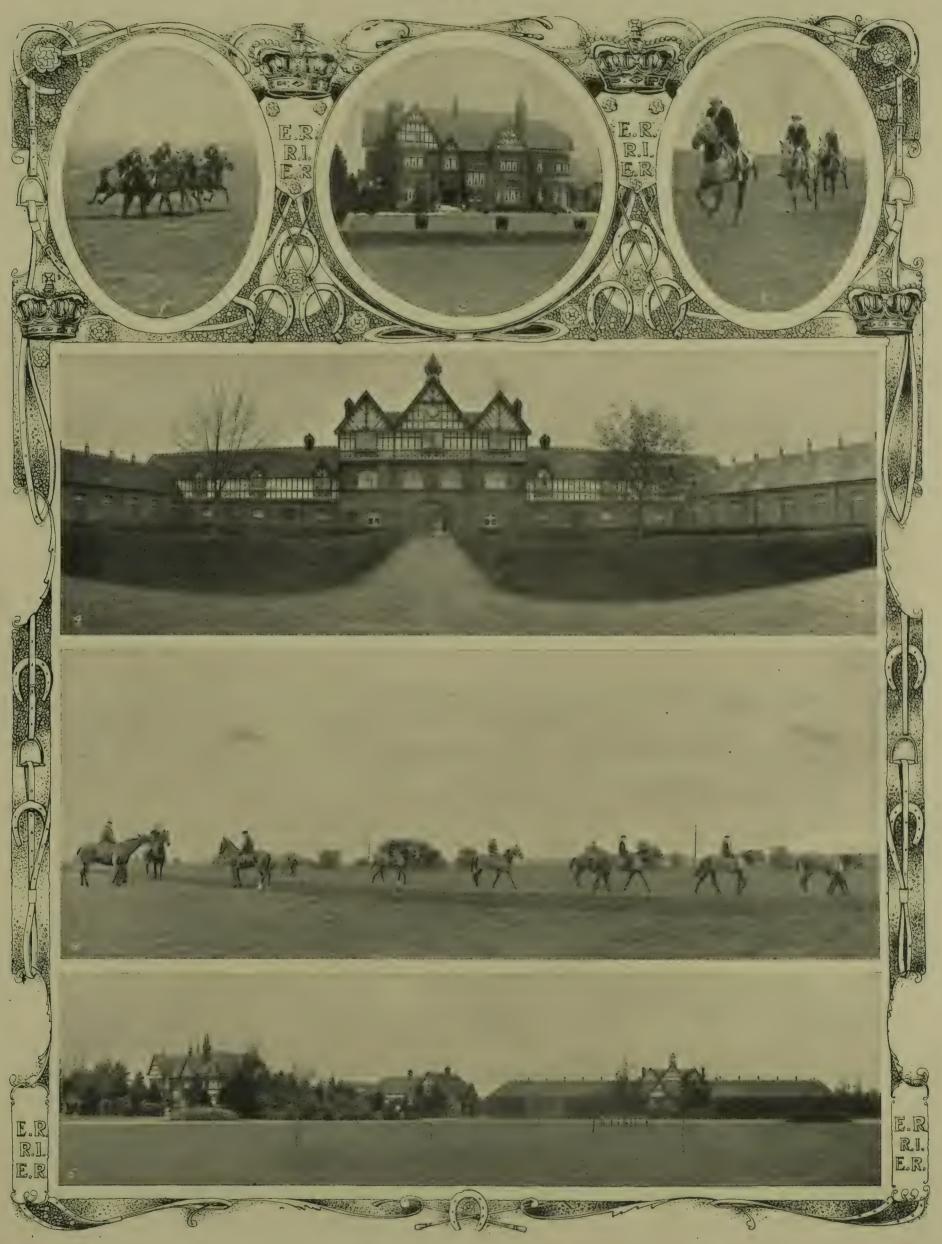
Of course, the idea that animals, like man, were destined to a future life is as old, probably, as humanity itself. The Countess sees the relics of the Viking ship at Christiania, and notes the bones of "the chief's horses and dogs, as well as his own." Hence the idea that the Norse belief credited "a ghostly second existence" to the animal as to the man. All such speculations about "soul - wandering" and other and allied topics are interesting from an antiquarian



PROTOTYPE OF THE GERMAN "ZOO": LION AND LIONESS IN AN ASSYRIAN "PARADISE," The German plan of keeping wild beasts at large within an enclosure, rather than shut up in cages, is as old as the ancient Assyrians. Here we see an Assyrian lion and lioness in a park, or "paradise," as the royal reservations for big game were called. Analogous enclosures for the larger animals are also to be found in America and Africa,—(From a Relief in the British Museum.)

THE HOME OF THE HORSES THAT CARRY THE KING'S COLOURS:

WHERE HIS MAJESTY'S RACE-HORSES ARE TRAINED.



- 1. ARISTOCRATS OF THE TURF IN TRAINING: SOME OF THE KING'S HORSES AT WORK.
- 2. THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE KING'S TRAINER: EGERTON HOUSE, NEWMARKET.
- 3. VALUABLE WORK: A CANTER AT NEWMARKET.
- 4. AT THE ROYAL RACING-STABLES: THE YARD.
- 5. ON THE HEATH: THE STRING.
- 6. THE HOVE OF THE ROYAL RACERS: EGERTON HOUSE AND STABLES.

The King's racers are trained at Egerton House, Newmarket, by Mr. Richard Marsh. The buildings are excellent, and the staff is splendidly looked after.

Photograph No. 1 By Muggeringe; Others by Sport and General.

THE KING OF SPORTSMEN: HIS MAJESTY'S TURF CAREER, FROM THE DAY OF HIS FIRST WIN TO THIS YEAR'S DERBY.



- 2. WINNER OF THE KING'S FIRST DERBY: PERSIMMON, WHICH WON THE DERBY IN 1896, THE ST. LEGER, THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES, THE COVENTRY STAKES, THE ASCOT CUP. AND THE ECLIPSE STAKES.
- 3. THE KING ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIRST WIN: HIS MAJESTY AT ALDERSHOT IN 1880. WHEN HIS LEONIDAS WON THE MILITARY HUNT STEEPLECHASE.
- 4. WINNER OF THE KING'S SECOND DERBY: DIAMOND JUBILEE, WHICH WON THE DERBY IN 1900, THE ST. LEGER, THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS, THE ECLIPSE STAKES, AND THE NEWMARKET STAKES,
- 5. ADVISER TO THE KING: LORD MARCUS, BERESFORD. 6. WINNER OF THE KING'S ONLY GRAND NATIONAL:
- AMBUSH IL, WHICH WON IN 1900. DIAMOND JUBILEE WINS: THE FINISH OF THE
- DERBY IN 1900.
- THE FIRST REIGNING MONARCH TO WIN A DERBY: THE KING AFTER HIS SUCCESS WITH MINORU.
- 9 MINORU WINS: THE FINISH OF THE GREAT DERBY OF THIS YEAR.
- 10. WINNER OF THE ASCOT GOLD VASE, THE GOODWOOD CUP, AND THE MANCHESTER CUP: FLORIZEL II.
- 11. WINNER OF £546 FOR THE KING THIS SEASON: PERRIER.
- 12. THE KING'S ONLY GRAND NATIONAL; AMBUSH II, FINISHING IN 1900.
- 13. THE KING'S SECOND ST. LEGER DIAMOND JUBILEE FINISHING IN
- 14. WINNER OF £438 FOR THE KING THIS SEASON: OAKMERE.
- 15. THE KING LEADS IN HIS FIRST DERBY WINNER: PERSIMMON.
- 16. THE KING'S THIRD DERBY WINNER: MINORU. 17. ROYALTY AT THE RACES, PRESENT
- DAY: THE KING AND QUEEN AT ASCOT.

The King ran his first horse on March 31, 1871, at a meeting of the 10th Hussars, and scored his first win on April 15, 1880, at Aldershot, when Leonidas won the Military Hunt Steeplechase. Six years later his Majesty made his first win under Jockey Club rules, when Counterpane ridden by Fred Archer, won a Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate. His Majesty has won the Derby three times, the St. Leger twice, the Two Thousand twice.

: the One Thousand once, the Ascot Cup once, the Eclipse twice, the Newmarket Stakes once, the Coventry Stakes once, the Ascot Gold Vasc once, the Goodwood Cup once, the Manchester Cup once, the Jockey Club Stakes once, and the Grand National once. The King's wins for this season date gonly to the Derby; his Majesty's Princesse de Galles was second in the Oaks last Friday; and it is to be hoped that many wins are yet in store for him.

STILL FASHIONABLE, DESPITE THE COMING OF THE AERODROME: LONGCHAMP.

l., C- :

Station for Vehicles; Grand Stands; and Weighing Enclosure.

The Course.

The Lawn, and the Pari-Mutuel.

A HUMAN ANT-HEAP: LONGCHAMP RACECOURSE ON THE DAY OF THE GRAND PRIX, THE FRENCH DERBY.



REDSKIN OR WHITE? A NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN ON THE WATCH.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.



A RIVAL TO THE ZEPPELINS: "PARSEVAL II," FLYING OVER THE TEGELER GROUND BEFORE BEING INSPECTED BY THE KAISER.

At the annual inspection by the German Emperor, at Döberitz, of the 2nd Brigade of Poot Guards, the two military air-ships, "Parseval II." and "Gross II.," were present, and manœuvred over the parade-ground. Our photograph shows "Parseval II." executing a preliminary flight over the Tegeler flying-ground.



LACE-WORKERS DESCENDED FROM SLAVES: AN INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT IN BEING AT ST. HELENA.

As is well known, there has been great distress at St. Helena through lack of work and of markets for produce. Some years ago, therefore, a philanthropic resident, Mrs. Jackson, founded at Jamestown a lace-making school, which has a depot in London, and to which the British Government has given a grant of £500. The girls are descended from slaves.



SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE TO THEIR BROTHERS: LADIES SHOOTING IN A MINIATURE RIFLE-RANGE.

Ever since Horace talked about "bella matribus detestata" it has often been stated that war is not a matter for women, yet their aptitude for military pursuits has frequently received practical proof (e.g., the Amazons, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, to name a few instances at random). In many modern wars women have fought bravely, and some English women are now setting a good example to their brothers by learning to shoot.



OIL IN EGYPT: THE OIL-FIELD AT JEMSA, ON THE RED SEA. AS IT IS TO-DAY.

It had long been thought that there was oil beneath the surface at Jemsa, on the Egyptian shore of the Red Sea, where it joins the Gulf of Suez. Previous borings, however, including one made by an American syndicate, were unsuccessful, until the Egyptian Oil Trust began operations in January 1908." They struck oil at Easter of this year, at a depth of about 1265 feet, and are now drawing about 100 tons a day.



FORCED FROM THE GROUND BY GAS: OIL FLOWING INTO A TANK AT JEMSA.

The oil at Jemsa comes up out of the ground of itself, or rather by the pressure of subterranean gases. When first tapped it came up with a rush, and shot high into the air. The well shown in this photograph is named "Sutherland No. 1," after. Mr. D. A. Sutherland, engineer to the Egyptian Oil Trust. Jemsa, which is 150 miles from Suez, has no freshwater supply: it all has to be conveyed thither by boat.



THE NEW TEMPLE GARDEN: A JAPANESE ROCK-GARDEN AT THE TEMPLE FLOWER SHOW.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the annual Flower Show in the Temple Gardens this year was a Japanese rock-garden. Rock-gardening is an art that has been growing much in favour of late, and many rock-plants come from Japan.



A JAPANESE GARDEN BY TEMPLE BAR: A JAPANESE GARDEN AT THE TEMPLE FLOWER SHOW.

One of the features of this Japanese garden, recently to be seen at the Temple Flower Show. is the number of tiny trees in pots. Japanese gardens must have an advantage over ours in the luxuriance of their vegetation and their wealth of flowers.



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You Will

be as familiar as with your own.

Tens of thousands of doctors throughout the world have prescribed Sanatogen, which a medical authority, writing in the "Medical Press and Circular" states, "has strengthened the physician's hand a hundred-fold," while he adds, "the wonders brought about by this new preparation are no less manifold than amazing." This is high praise for any preparation to

Receive

but it has been endorsed by innumerable statements. Here, for instance, is Madame Sarah Grand's: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it after nearly four years' enforced idleness from extreme debility, and felt the benefit almost immediately. And now, after taking it steadily three times a day for twelve weeks, I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

To be so revitalised is, indeed, in Shakespeare's words, to receive

A Second Life.

That experience may be duplicated by every reader of these words, for Sanatogen so influences the nervous and muscular systems, the digestion and the great blood-making organs, that it restores the normal balance disorganised by illness or disease.

Sanatogen is sold by all chemists in packets from 1s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.

A beautifully illustrated booklet, containing the testimonials of many celebrities, will be sent post free to all asking for it, by The Sanatogen Company, 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.







LADIES' PAGE.

M. and Mrs. Asquith will be remembered for the innovations that they have introduced during their tenure of the official residence provided at the public expense for the Prime Minister. Many people were said to have been offended when a luncheon was given there in honour of a certain pretty and popular dancerit was even rumoured that the Ambassador of a Great Power who was invited to this function made a formal complaint about it afterwards. Now, Mrs. Asquith has aroused equal wrath in a different circle by having invited a few friends to an At Home in order to give a French man dressmaker the opportunity of showing off his gowns. The artist brought over from Paris for this purpose a party of his mannequins, who paraded before the assembled women of wealth the tempting "creations" of the great City of Fashion. Mrs. Asquith has declared the affair both private and informal.

declared the affair both private and informal.

A point upon which the Princess of Wales has always been very strong is the reverse policy—that, namely, of giving support to British industry in the world of dress, both by her example and by her patronage of societies formed with this end, such as Lady Bective's effort for the Bradford woollen manufacturers, and the late Lord Derby's for the silk manufacturers of our Midlands. A good example was set to her Royal Highness in this direction by her popular mother, who purchased all the trousseau of her daughter in our own country. Curiously enough, when I was in Paris this spring, all the hoardings were placarded with a tailors' trade-union protest against the employment of English workmen by leading French firms of ladies' tailors. The "Maison X." was specially named as "employing about forty hands, of whom only seven are Frenchmen," and the public was begged to boycott on this ground the "Maison" in question, as "the Frenchmen who are thus prevented from earning a living are the same men that you will require to defend your country in case of need." In Britain it is only by the payment of the huge taxation demanded for Dreadnoughts and Army expenses that most of our business and working men will ever be competent to help to defend this country; but to supply the war-chest is no unimportant matter, and consideration for our own workpeople and traders may be commended to right-minded women, even though the patriotism involves a certain sacrifice, for what woman who loves dress does not desire to have Paris gowns?

An English committee has been formed, with Lady Grove as president, to co-operate with a French movement for erecting a statue in Paris to Mme. de Staël. Certainly that great thinker and ardent politician deserves recognition, the more so as she was the subject of much insult and suffered exile and loss in her own day because of her patriotism and commanding mental ability. The insults were chiefly directed to her appearance. She seems not to have been at all beautiful; but, then, highly



THE FASHIONABLE SHANTUNG GOWN.

Long coat and skirt in old-rose coloured Shantung silk, cut out in tabs buttoned over dark coloured braid. Hat in a new shape covered with the same silk and trimmed with shaded plumes.

intellectual persons rarely are so—Nature is no cruel stepmother who concentrates all gifts on one favoured child—the beauty is rarely of brilliant intellect, and vice versa. Even on the stage, where beauty is so important an aid in acquiring fame, it will be perceived on reflection that the most successful and powerful actresses are those who are highly intellectual, but by no means perfect models of regular beauty. The men of Mme. de Staël's day, all the same, found it the easiest stone to throw at her, when opposed to her opinions, that she was not lovely to look upon. When she made her chief friend of the most beautiful woman of her time, Mme. Récamier, the greatness of soul and superiority to petty jealousy thus indicated was not admitted, but it was declared merely to be an illustration of her vanity. Yet it is to the credit of the men of her own day that there were not wanting a considerable number ready to admit the superior attractiveness of such a great and active intellect over mere prettiness of face. She married a second time, too, when she was nearly forty-five, a very handsome young man of twenty-three, and, in the recently published Memoirs of her friend, the Comtesse de Boigne, we are assured that, "strange as it may appear, all the love was on his side; Mme. de Staël felt only gratitude at the affection offered to her"; and when she died, after six years of marriage, he was inconsolable. Her luminous and thoughtful writings have placed her in so high a position in French literature that it is a wonder that she has not earlier been "memorialised" in some way.

Classical grace characterises almost every evening-gown that is shown to the visitor by a good dressmaker. A lovely gown was in silver-grey supple satin covered entirely with very fine and transparent silver tissue; a second layer of this shimmering material, almost as delicate as a cobweb, was then employed as a drapery in tunic form—it fell low on the skirt at the left side. but was cut off high at the right side of the skirt, and there drawn up in graceful folds fixed on to the right shoulder. The edges of this over-tunic, and also the portion of the corsage left revealed between the bare neck and the tunic folds as they draped across the bust, were elaborately and rather deeply embroidered with gold, grey pearls, and milky opalescent sequins, in the Greek key design.

Gold and silver tissues are in great request. A sheath under-dress of oyster-white satin is overhung with a draped tunic of white silk voile, and has an Empire short corsage, with sleeves midway to the elbow, all of silver tissue embroidered in a rich scroll design with silver cord. The combination was equally effective as seen in a closely pleated underskirt of soft grey mousseline-de-soie, with a tunic, short in front and covering the train at the back, of silver tissue, edged round with silver grelots, and above that embroidered with roses and foliage in silver, gold and pink floss, a similar band of embroidery passing round the high waist-line in the neighbourhood of the bust as a wide belt.—FILOMENA.



"THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS": TENERIFFE, THE CHIEF OF THE CANARIES.



ENERIFFE What delightful memories crowd into my mind as I write the name of that beauty spot in the Canaries, for the circulation the six weeks of the six weeks
I spent there will always be an abiding one with me.

In campaigning one naturally expects things to go awry, but when holiday - making one demands that everything shall

one demands that everything shall
go smoothly. Happily for me, all
did go well — from the moment I
went by the London and NorthWestern's famous 5.50 to Liverpool, until
I disembarked from the steamer at Santa Cruz,
where I was met by my friend Adamson, representing
Messrs. Hamilton. Thus I set foot on the Fortunate
Islands of the ancients, those isles whose beauty
brought to them the name applied originally to a
land that was but a myth — the Fortunate Islands,
Islands of the Blest, or Happy Islands, set in the
western ocean, on which the souls of the blest were
made happy. And very glad I was that jealousy of
the charms of the place is not as great now as it
was when the men of the fleet of Carthage, under
Himilco, found them so delightful, and described
them in such glowing language, that the Senate,
fearing a general exodus from Carthage, forbade any
to visit the Fortunate Islands on pain of death, lest,
seeing them, many should be tempted to stay on them.

Apropos of the healthiness of the climate, I may

Apropos of the healthiness of the climate, I may remark on its equable nature, for during a whole

THE ONLY CHURCH IN "HOLY CROSS" THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT SANTA CRUZ.

There is but one English church at Santa Cruz
("Holy Cross"), the port of Teneriffe, chief of
The Fortunate Islands, or the Islands of
the Blest, as the Canaries were called in
olden times. The Fortunate Islands originally existed only in the imagination; but
when the Canary and Madeira Islands were
discovered, their beauty caused the title to
be affixed to them.

year the maximum temperature was 84 deg. in August, and the minimum 55 deg. in February and March, while there is never any rapid rise and fall of the thermometer to produce so many of the illnesses which are due to this cause at home.

are due to this cause at home.

Many lines of steamers call at Santa Cruz, including the well-known Royal Mail and Union Castle lines, so that the pleasure - seeker finds Teneriffe almost as easy of access as any of the near Continental cities, while so pleasant are the conditions of the voyage that it might easily be regarded as a yachting trip.

Santa Cruz itself is one of the most delightful places in which any-

most delightful places in which anymost delightful places in which anyone can desire to spend a holiday, for it is picturesque, full of handsome balconies and quaint nooks and corners, while the "view-towers" placed on the roofs prevent uniformity in the architecture. It would be far from my purpose, however, to attempt to play the part of a guide-book to this beautiful town, which has been the capital of the Canaries since 1821, and which this year celebrates its and which this year celebrates its jubilee as a city. Were I disposed to do so, I could write with enthusiasm of the churches, squares, and gardens, the many public buildings, to say nothing of the pleasure excursions which may be made by means of the electric - tramway or other modes of conveyance.

The city contains many matters of historical interest to the Englishman. One of the most striking is undoubtedly that connected with Nelson, who attacked the city in July 1797, and met with the only defeat recorded in his career. Santa Cruz is remarkable, too, for the fact that it was here that Nelson's arm was

shattered by a cannon-ball. Having anchored some two miles off the town on July 24, he made a feint to draw the garrison away from the fort, and at midnight some seven hun-dred men in boats were directed against the Mole, where they arrived within half a gun - shot before the

enemy discovered them.

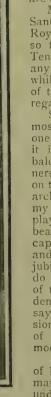
enemy discovered them.

Forty guns at once opened fire.

The cutter, containing some two hundred men and several boats, was sunk, and many of the other boats were dashed to pieces by the surf, which was running very high, as the men jumped ashore. Nelson's arm was shattered by a cannon-ball as he stepped on the jetty, and he was carried back to his ship by the men. In spite of his pain and the weakness from loss of blood, he refused to be helped when climbing up the side of the vessel, and told the crew of the boat to row back to the assistance of their comrades. One may still see the shattered stone in the comrades. One may still see the shattered stone in the wall where the cannon-ball struck it, and one may also see the fort across the water from which the shot

was fired.

In a glass case on each side of the altar in the parish church of the Conception may also be seen two flags which were obtained on that night. Happily for England's prestige, they were not taken by the enemy. They were lost when the boats went down, and were subsequently washed ashore and preserved as trophies. There is a story to the effect that when [Continued on Face IV.]



NECTAR FOR THE THIRSTY: CARRIERS DRAWING WATER

AT A FOUNTAIN IN SANTA CRUZ.

The scene round this fountain, and round the others of its kind that dot the port, is always animated and always picturesque. The water is carried by women, who bear it in barrels on their heads. The fountains provide also open-air debating places for those women who do not live in love and charity with their neighbours.



A LIVING ROAD: THE CARPET OF FLOWERS OVER WHICH THE RELIGIOUS PROCESSION WALKS ON CORPUS CHRISTI DAY This Illustration shows one of the most remarkable features of religious life in Orotava, that very interesting town that lies near the north-east coast of Teneriife, and, like Teneriife itself, attracts many visitors, who go to it to see both its natural beauties and the curious customs that are a feature of the Canaries.

6000

THE ISLANDS IN WHICH THE SOULS OF THE GOOD ARE MADE HAPPY: THE REAL "FORTUNATE ISLANDS."

TENERIFFE, CHIEF OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, THE ACTUAL FORTUNATE ISLANDS.



- i. WHERE NELSON LOST HIS ARM (x): THE MOLE OF SANTA CRUZ.
- 4. SHIPS OF THE DESERT IN A LAND OF PLENTY: PACK-CAMELS AT TENERIFFE.
- 7. PLANTED ON THE SHORE BY DON ALONSO FERNANDEZ DE LUGO, THE CONQUEROR:
 THE WOODEN CROSS IN THE CHURCH OF THE CONCEPTION.
- 2. MAKING THEIR DAILY BREAD: NATIVES TREADING OUT CORN AT TENERIFFE.
 - 5. SNOW IN SUNSHINE: THE FAMOUS PEAK OF TENERIFFE.
- 8. A TREE WITH WHOSE SAP THE DEAD WERE EMBALMED: THE DRAGON-TREE. SAID TO BE OVER 3000 YEARS OLD.
- 3. BULL FIGHTING IN THE CANARIES: THE PLAZA DEL TOROS AT SANTA CRUZ.
 - 6. MILKMEN IN THE FIELDS: MILCH-GOATS AT TENERIFFE.
- 9. FLAGS LOST IN NELSON'S DAY, TAKEN BY BRITISH MIDDIES, AND AFTERWARDS RETURNED: COLOURS IN THE CHURCH OF THE CONCEPTION (x).

For a long time the "Fortunate Islands" that land in the western occan where the souls of the good are made happy, existed in the imagination alone. Since that time they have been discovered, in the Canaries and Madeira, and they bear the title proudly, as a title is borne by right. They are as fascinating historically as they are beautiful; and their association with this country is by no means a new one. To go back but a little, it was on the Mole of Santa Cruz that Nelson lost his arm, in those evil days of 1797 in which the greatest of British Admirals suffered his one defeat. The fact is brought home to the vititor not only by the chipped stone on the Mole of the armined Nelson, but by two flags that hive honoured

place in the parish church of the Conception. Of these colours there is an interesting story. They went down during the engagement already mentioned. Years after, came to the port a British man-of-war. Two middles landed, and, visiting the Museum, saw the flags and learnt their history. Result: an amateur raid upon the building and the "confiscation" of the flags. Further result: objections by the Spanish authorities and the return of the colours, which now, as we have noted, are in the parish church. With regard to another of our Illustrations, it may be said that the dragon-tree shown is believed to be well over three thousand years old. The sap of it is blood-red, and with it, olden times, the natives used to embalm their dead.

"THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS": TENERIFFE, THE CHIEF OF THE CANARIES.

a British man-of-war visited the fort a few years ago, some midship-men landed, and going to the Museum where the flags were then exhibited, actually succeeded in getting them away. Before the ship left the port, however, the loss was discovered and the representatives of the Spanish authorities went on heard and explained the position to of the Spanish authorities went on board and explained the position to the captain. He at once issued an order that the flags were to be forthwith restored. This was done, while the captain expressed many regrets at the occurrence. Happily, the Spanish authorities treated the matter lightly, and it is said even went so far as to compliment the British commander on having on board lads whose spirit was of the untamable kind which had made the name of England famous on the seas.

Close to the chapel in which the flags are kept is another, over which hangs a cross enclosed in a glass case with a descriptive



OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF AUTHORITY: SANTA CRUZ POLICEMAN.

OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF GRACE: WOMEN OF SANTA CRUZ.

twenty-odd years ago, even before he settled at Santa Cruz, which he did in

even before he settled at Santa Cruz, which he did in 1887. Further, he is a merchant of note, and a banker known and respected throughout the islands.

Charming as the hotel and its arrangements are, there are, however, certain improvements which might be introduced. One of these is a lift. Its absence is due to the fact that the owner did not want to encourage the presence of invalids, who would, otherwise, be tempted to patronise the hotel on account of the excellence of the cuisine, for he realised that healthy people do not care to have illness brought prominently to their notice at all times. So great, however, are the demands for greater convenience that, I was told before I left, it is intended to extend the hotel on a large scale, and to install lifts, while bungalows will be erected in the grounds for the accommodation of invalids, who will not



MEDIÆVAL BEAUTY IN A MODERN BUILDING: THE QUISISANA HOTEL, SANTA CRUZ. The Quisisana is one of the most noticeable buildings in Santa Cruz. Its architecture is in a manner mediæval, but that is the only mediæval thing about it. For the rest it is as modern as modern can be.

tablet beneath recording that: "Here is enclosed the cross placed by the conqueror of Teneriffe, Don Alonso Fernandez de Lugo. on the altar before which he celebrated Mass of the Holy Sacrament for the first time on the shore of Anaza on the 3rd May, 1494." Anaza is the ancient name given by the original inhabit-ants of the island to the portion of the shore on which Santa Cruz stands.
Historical interest

and beauty of situation and climate are sooner or later bound to pall on the holidaymaker, unless he is able to obtain that material comfort in his temporary habita-tion which gives him, as the saying is, "A home from home." Happily, in Santa Cruz comfort is to be abundantly obtained at the Grand Hotel Quisis, ana, which is situated some four hundred feet above

is situated some four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and commands a beautiful view of the harbour, and of the famous Peak which is to the island almost what Fuji is to Japan.

It is difficult to speak in too high terms of the consideration I received at the hotel at the hands of the proprietor, Mr. Henry Wolfson, though the same regard was paid to the comfort of the other guests. Mr. Wolfson is one of the most important men in the town, for it was he who practically town, for it was he who practically started on its present basis the banana industry, which now reaches a value of more than half-a-million sterling a year. It was he, too, who introduced tomato cultivation and export from the island, for he began it some

Norwegian Consul for the Canaries, Merchant and Pioneer: Mr. Henry Wolfson.

To Mr. Wolfson belongs the credit of having been the first to export bananas from the Canaries.





BUILT AS A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NOW A PALATIAL HOTEL: THE QUISISANA, SANTA CRUZ.

The Quisisana doubtless owes a good deal of its comfort to the fact that it was built, not as a hotel, but as a private residence. It is literally the much-advertised "home from home" in the very best sense of the word.



A JEWEL IN A SETTING OF GEMS: THE BEAUTIFUL QUISISANA AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS. Beneath the slope upon which the Quisisana stands spreads a superb panorama - white town, green branches, and blue sea.

therefore mix with the ordinary visitors. Another drawback, which is, however, proof of the popularity of the house, is that the tourists who land at Santa Cruz for the day and go to Quisisana for luncheon or dinner for luncheon or dinner invariably find that there is no room for them. When, however, the hotel is extended, a new dining - room is to be provided for these visitors, while a large ball - room is also to be added, is also to be added, together with little suites of bed-rooms, dressing - rooms, and bath - rooms, the bedrooms being built with balconies so that it will be possible to sit on them and enjoy the view, which is a never - failing source of delight, for the harbour is as full of animation as the land is full of picturesqueness.

MELTON PRIOR.

'Life is the great Schoolmaster and Experience the Mighty Volume.'

'It is only through woe that we are taught to reflect, and we gather the Honey of Wisdom not from flowers but THORNS.'-Lord Lytton.

'The Youth of a Nation are the Trustees of Posterity, for a Nation Lives in its Children.' WHAT IS A LIBERAL EDUCATION? A KNOWLEDGE OF THE GREAT AND FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS OF NATURE,

'That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam-engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the Great and Fundamental Truths of Nature. . . . Whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience, who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of Art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself. Such an one and no other, I conceive, has had a liberal education, for he is in harmony with Nature. He will make the best of her and she of him.'—Huxley.

'WHO ARE THE HAPPY, WHO ARE THE FREE? YOU TELL ME AND I'LL TELL THEE. Those who have tongues that never lie,

Truth on the lip, truth in the eye,

To Friend or to Foe, To all above and to all below;

THESE ARE THE HAPPY, THESE ARE THE FREE; SO MAY IT BE WITH THEE AND ME.'

'KNOWLEDGE IS PROUD THAT HE HAS LEARNED SO MUCH. WISDOM IS HUMBLE THAT HE KNOWS NO MORE.'-Cowper



Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus, and Mother of the Gracchi, being desired by a Lady who had been showing her fine Jewels to include her with a sight of hers, Cornelia presented her children, saying she looked on them as her Jewels, having educated them with hygienic care for the Service of their Country.

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the spring that feeds it, the

ARE AS OLD AS ARTERIES.'-Virchow. OUR

'The cause of Old Age is the accumulation of waste matters in the body. Under the influence of these poisons nutrition is impaired, the ordinary functions of life are disturbed, and the arteries, as well as other tissues, take on degenerative changes, and result in a calcareous condition. The smaller branches of the arteries shrivel up, thus interfering with the circulation of the blood through the organs of digestion and the heart itself, and the mental and physical feebleness of old age supervenes . . . It is the disturbance of the nutritive processes that results from the over-accumulations of tissue poisons.'—Kellog.

'To every Natural Evil the Author of Nature has kindly Prepared an Antidote.'-Rush.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, i.e., of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary m. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering

It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'

'Where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

CAUTION.—Examine the capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE Orient Steam Navigation Company, with their five new Australian mail liners, are forging new links of Empire which must, by trade development, strengthen the bonds between the great Island Continent and the Mother Country. An idea of these new ships can be obtained from the Illustration given on this page of the first of them, the Orsova, which has just arrived in the Thames to go on a pleasure cruise down Channel on Saturday and to take up her services on June 25.

The Orsova was built and engined by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., Sheffield Ltd., Sheffield and Clydebank, and into her there has been embodied the ripe experience of the Colonial service acquired by successive generations of Andersons and Greens, the two families who have done so much through the Orient line for our Eastern colonies; and the cumulative knowledge and skill in marine construction of the Clydebank firm, who have to their 'credit the splendid records of the Lusitania and many other fast and intermediate mail liners, as well as war-

ships. The net result is an Orsova admirably equipped for attaining a satisfactory speed economically, for ensuring the comfort and health of passengers, and for transporting Australian fruit and produce in such temperature as will maintain the same flavour as on the morning when the apples were picked and when the butter was churned. The cost, tedium, and decayinfluences of distance and time will thus be annihilated, and the conception of water as a connecting rather than a dividing medium be realised to the full.

Taking these three main features in their turn, we may note first that the six boilers, with forty furnaces exhausting into two tall funnels, and the two four-cylinder engines driving four-bladed screw-propellers, gave the ship a speed of 18'1 knots on her ten hours' trial at full power — 12,000 horses. This compares with the 171 knots guaranteed. On a twenty-four hours' trial at 163 knots, the coal consumption for all purposes was only 130 tons, so that, as the vessel travelled 400 miles, we have the remarkable performance that at this speed the machinery propelled each ton for 100 miles for an expenditure of 5 lb. of coal. For a vessel limited to suit the trade this is an unprecedented performance. The

quarters there are many two-berth cabins. In the first-class there are suites of rooms comprising bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, etc.; in other cases there are available cabins-de-luxe, and series of cabins for families, available cabins-de-luxe, and series of cabins for families, the appointments corresponding to those on the best of Atlantic liners. The public rooms are specially large. There is the lounge—now an inevitable item in the accommodation of floating as well as land hotels—the library and music-room, the smokers' den, and the great salle-à-manger. This latter is arranged on the popular plan of small tables, having ample space around them. The ventilation has had special attention, arrangements being made for free, natural flow of air; circulating fans or punkals are

or punkahs are everywhere, and at all shafts there are ex-haust-fans. The kitchen has extensive electricpower appliances; and the laundry, with its electric machinery, is a notable feature.

Even more important to the prosperity of Australia is the accommodation for fruit and produce. Too often is it the case that the cold air in the refriger-ated hold does not circulate uniformly, with the result that there is great range of temperature. counteract this the cold air is not only passed into the hold, but is drawn out at the top, and thus there is



This fine vessel, one of five new Australian mail liners built for the Orient Steam Navigation Company by Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield and Clydebank, has just arrived in the Thames (after most satisfactory trials) to go on a pleasure cruise down Channel, preparatory to taking up her services on June 25. The passenger accommodation is on the most modern and luxurious lines, and a special feature has been made of the arrangements for the storage of Australian fruit and other produce.

length of the ship is 553 ft. over all, and 535 ft. between perpendiculars, the extreme breath 63 ft. 3 in., and the depth from shelter-deck 46 ft., and from the chart-house 80 ft. 9 in., while the gross tonnage is 12,036 tons.

As regards passenger - accommodation, the ships carry 268 in the first class, 120 in the second class, and 388 in the third class, and these, with the crew of 202, make up a population of 1068. The cubical capacity per passenger is in excess of that in earlier ships for sailor as well as passenger, and even in the third-class

continuous flow and more equable temperature. Again, fruit and other perishables rot if the temperature is too low, or ripen and lose flavour if it is too high. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure narrow limits between maxima and minima. By mixing the air exhausted from the holds with the cold air from the refrigerating-machines, it is possible to keep the range of temperature between 32 deg. and 38 deg. Fahr., which gives the desired result. From all points, the Orient liners promise to be powerful influences in the development of the Australian trade.



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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

HE great dearth of racing events which promises on the Continent during the present year would tend to magnify to an extraordinary extent any sort of open road competition which could be engineered in the British Isles before the end of the year. The desirability of such an event from a sporting point of view is undeniable, and, in the obvious paucity of trans-Channel contests, the holding of an important fixture in this country would, notwithstanding the obstinacy of a section of the trade in this regard, redound largely to the best interests of the English industry. That the Isle of Man is always open to us is evident from the eagerness of the Manx Club for an open event of some kind or other; and,

if the Royal Automobile Club refuses to move in the matter without the consent or concurrence of the Trade Society, I cannot see what stands in the way of the local club obtaining necessary authorisation from their own House of Keys, the tacit consent of their own islanders, and just running a good popular event off their own bat! Neither the English Government nor the English Club could say them nay in this particular, and they would attract a very large sum of money to the island just in the wane of the season.

No Dunlop tyre agent or userindeed, I had almost written no tyre-user at all-should lack the magazine tome bearing the title "Dunlop British - Made Tyres," and just issued in Dunlop-yellow covers by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company. The advice ten-dered to purchasers in "Practical Points" on the selection of motortyres is invaluable. The causes of deterioration are clearly defined, and sound advice is given as to inflation, the alignment of wheels, the lubrication of tyres—for tyres require lubrication, though not with oil—and repairs.

Motorists contemplating a motor tour in France during the coming holiday season—as many assuredly will, if only to enjoy their cars where the police cease from troubling and motorphobic

magistrates are at rest—should beg, borrow, or steal the "Annuaire de Route de l'Auto-mobile Club de France," the most complete and perfect work of its kind yet produced. It is a veritable touring

vade-mecum, an Enquire-within-upon-everything connected with wandering over France per motor-car. I say France, but the information as to Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey is almost as full as that concerning the Mother Country. A special feature, and one which will greatly commend itself to tourists, is the town - maps, by which a motorist can drive through the towns he encounters without halting to make inquiries in a language more or less foreign to him.

It is gratifying to find that here and there are magistrates whose wholesome gift of common - sense precludes



A CINDERELLA TRANSFORMATION? A MOTOR - CAR DRIVING THROUGH 'A PUMPKIN PATCH IN CALIFORNIA.

The first thought that suggests itself at sight of this photograph is that some guardian fairy of motorists, after the manner of Cinderella's godmother, must have touched with her magic wand one of the enormous pumpkins that are lying around and changed it into a motor-car. It is a prosaic world we live in, however, and the picture only shows that the modern car can travel on the roughest ground, even over a pumpkin patch.

them from supporting the police in acts of petty tyranny towards motorists. Such a just judge is Mr. Alderman William Anderson, the Mayor of Thornaby, who, when

CALIFORNIAN WOMEN'S INTEREST IN MOTOR - CARS: MRS. J. W. LEAVITT, PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

That Californian women are keenly interested in motoring is evident from the fact that they have formed a Women's Automobile Club, of which Mrs. J. W. Leavitt, who is here seen on her car with her sister, is the President.

a motorist was haled before him for driving a car with manufacturer's numbers thereon what time his own were in preparation, and for being without his license, said that the case ought never to have been brought before him that the brought before him, that the defendant's explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and dismissed the charge.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales clearly favours homegrown motor-cars. As the author of the well-known exhortation, "Wake up, England!" no less could have been expected of him. The Daimler Motor Company, of Coventry, report the honour of an order from the honour of an order from his Royal Highness for one

Daimler motor-car fitted with a 38-h.p. 1909 new Daimler engine, and another, a 1910 model 57-h p. six cylinder Daimler car. The Prince will then own a round half-dozen Daimler cars.

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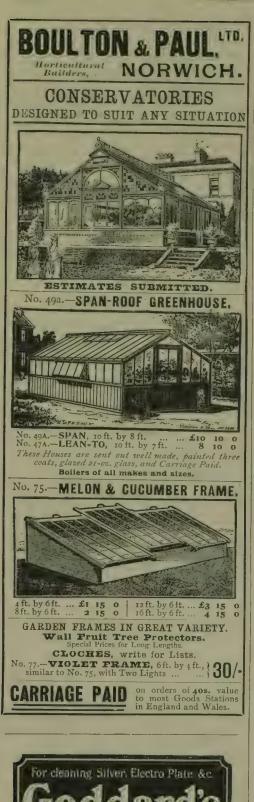
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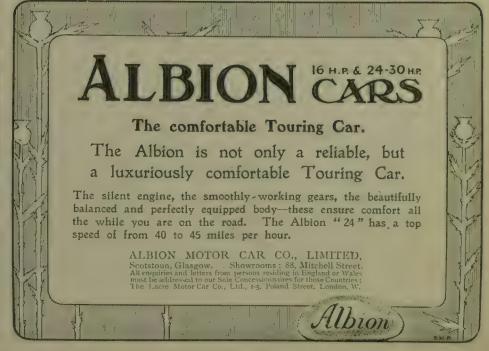


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A FLOURISHING STATE IN BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

ONE of the most beautiful districts of South America is the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the most southerly of the United States of Brazil. It is also one of the richest States of the Union, and is making great strides in the direction of commercial prosperity and political progress. For many reasons it is a country that offers great attractions, not only to the tourist and the lover of scenery, but to the emigrant the investor, and the capitalist.

attractions, not only to the tourist and the lover of scenery, but to the emigrant, the investor, and the capitalist.

The capital of the State, happily named Porto Alegre (the Happy Port), is beautifully situated at the head of the Lake of Patos. There is now a weekly service of luxurious modern steamers from Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, to Porto Alegre, and the voyage is one that is full of interest. The vessels coast along until they reach the port of Rio Grande, a fine town which, with the rest of the State, will become still more prosperous when its new harbour works, which are in progress, are completed. Leaving the town of Rio Grande, the steamer proceeds on a two days' journey up the great Lake of Patos, passing on the way the town of Pelotas, famed for its scenery and its magnificent sunsets. Porto Alegre is then reached, at the

Near it is a delightful summer resort called Tristeza, but this name (meaning Sadness) is inappropriate, for in reality Tristeza is one of the gayest of places. Along the beach are many fine houses, and there are all kinds of



the greatest foreign element being German, or Germano-Brazilian. The climate is temperate-not so cold in winter as in England, and hotter in summer.

as in England, and hotter in summer.

Rio Grande is a great pastoral country, having rich pasture lands, with vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. It also grows a great deal of fruit, including apples, pears, oranges, strawberries, grapes, and peaches, which are sold in the markets extremely cheap, a basket of twenty good peaches being obtainable at eightpence. A good deal of wine and beer is made, and the "herva-mate" tea is largely produced and exported, which is very sustaining, and is a favourite beverage in the camp-life of this and other South American States.

The mineral resources of Rio Grande have not yet been fully developed, with the exception of copper and coal. These two are produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption, and a certain amount is even exported. But the State is rich in other minerals, which will no doubt be utilised as time goes on. Rice and cotton are grown and exported, and timber, especially pine and cedar, is abundant.

Land is increasing rapidly in value in Rio Grande, and Argentine capital is being invested there. A railway is being constructed which will link up Porto Alegre with Rio de Janeiro. There are, too, many good navigable rivers.

de Janeiro. There are, too, many good navigable rivers. Political affairs are in a satisfactory condition, and there is no doubt that Rio Grande has a great future before it,



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A CITY OF SUNSETS: FINE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT PELOTAS, ON THE LAKE OF PATOS, RIO GRANDE, BRAZIL

LOOKING DOWN THE LAKE OF PATOS: PANORAMA OF PORTO ALEGRE, CAPITAL OF RIO GRANDE.

head of the lake, the approach to it being among the loveliest scenes imaginable. The town itself contains many handsome buildings, and is a centre of industry.

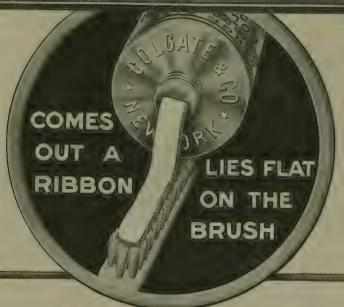
sport to be enjoyed, such as yachting, fishing, shooting, riding, and motoring.

The population of Porto Alegre itself is over 100,000,

and that, with increased trade and popularity as a holiday resort, it will hold its own among the most flourishing places in South America.







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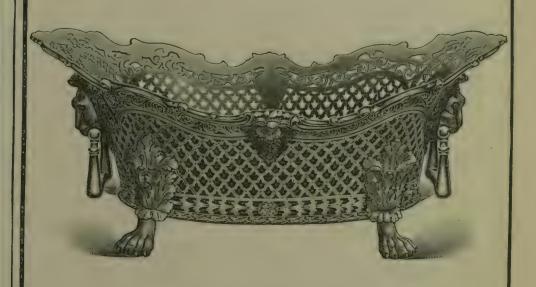
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TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "DIVINA COMMEDIA": THE DANTE MONUMENT AT TRENTO, THE MODEL OF WHICH IS ON VIEW AT MESSRS. WARING'S.

At the fine exhibition of Italian art, mediæval and modern, in the galieries of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, in Ox ord Street, one of the most interesting objects is the original bronze model of the famous monument to Dante at Trento, by Professor Cesare Zocchi. The exhibition, which was opened last week by Princess di Poggio Susas, contains works

THE EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN ART AT WARING'S.

DRINCESS di Poggio Suasa, accompanied by Count de Bosdari, Italian Chargé d'Affaires, opened last week, at the galleries of Messrs. Waring and Gillow in Oxford Street, a remarkable exhibition of Italian pictures and objets d'art, both mediaval and modern. The collection includes many artistic articles of the bygone

ages which have been stored ages which have been stored up for centuries in royal palaces, monasteries, and cathedrals, ranging from massive furniture, carved and inlaid, and priceless old tapestries and ecclesiastical embroideries, to the most delicate articles of vertu. The sculptured marbles form a sculptured marbles form a sculptured marbles form a section of much interest and importance. There is a magnificent display of modern bronzes from the "Poccardi" Bronze Collection. One fine piece, called "Ad Vitam," by Giuseppe Franzese, will attract special attention; and there are also bronze can there are also bronze can-delabra, and the original bronze model of the Dante monument at Trento, signed by the celebrated artist, Pro-fessor Cesare Zocchi. There is also a very fine display of Italian lace. The modern of Italian lace. The modern pictures represent some of the leading Italian artists, as Pio Joris, Ricci, Corelli, Cipriani, Vertunni, Forti, Ferretti, Balla, Mariotti, Santoro, Mancini, and Filiberto Petiti. H.M. Queen Margherita has specially lent to the exhibition a fine picture by Filiberto Petiti, entitled "An August Morning in the Saints' Valley at Subiaco."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter expressing warm sympathy with the great Missionary Exhibition which will be opened next week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Writing to Dr. Herbert

Lankester, one of the general secretaries, the Archbishop commends this splendid endeavour. Arrangements are now complete for the Islington display, and it is likely to be one of the chief attractions of the London season.

The S.P.C.K. has a world-wide constituency, and readers must have followed with interest the accounts of the serious fire which took place last week. The stock of the S.P.C.K. consists principally of bound books, Bibles, and prayer-books. On March 31 its



INVALUABLE FOR INVALIDS AND TRAVELLERS: A THERMOS FLASK IN USE.

Unsolicited testimonials are always the most gratifying and most valuable. The trained nurse shown in this photograph sent it from a town in Belgium, to the proprietors of the Thermos Flasks (8, Long Lane, London, E.C.), with a letter saying that she had been nursing a lady and two children, who had spent the winter in Fgypt and the South of France. "While travelling," she said, "I don't know what I should have done without your Thermos. I think they are indispensable... I know not less than thirty people who have got a Thermos through my photos."

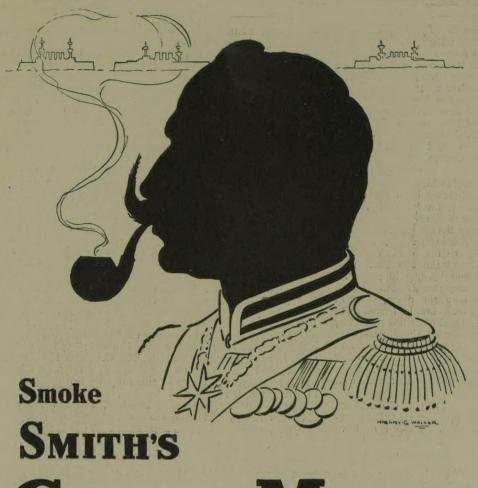
value was ascertained by an assessor to be £56,000. The Rev. E. McClure, one of the secretaries, has mentioned that a third of this stock has been destroyed or damaged. Each year the Society has on the premises seven hundred or eight hundred millions of publications, large and small, and three-fourths of that represents the annual sale.



the complexion and is a balm to the most tender skin. SAMPLES of Perfume and Soap, with scented card for the glove box, sent on receipt of 3d. in stamps to cover packing and postage Mention Dept. H 2.

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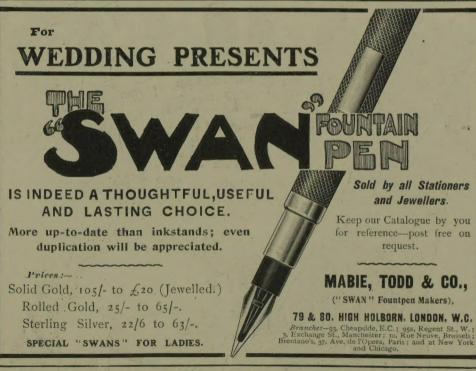


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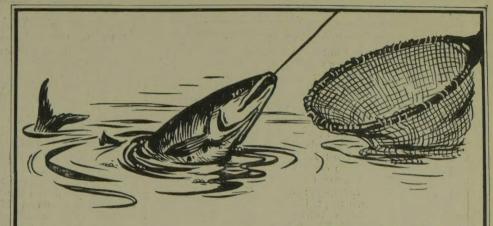
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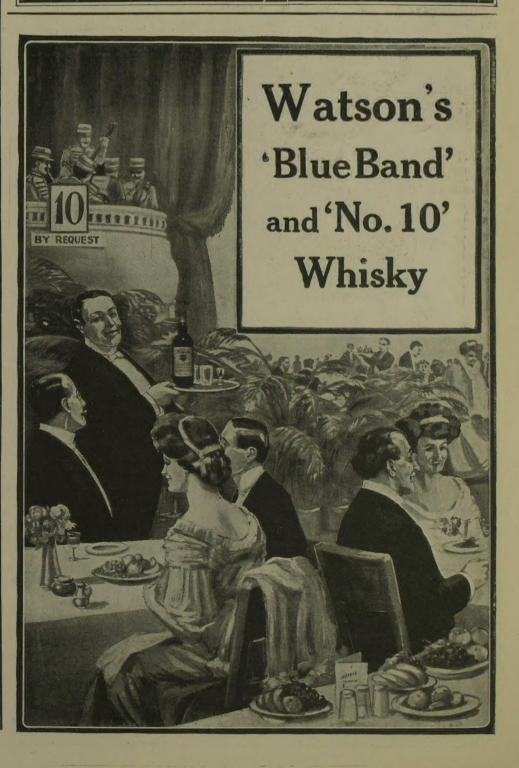
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

will and codicils of MR. RICHARD FRANCIS GLADSTONE, of Court Hey, Broad Green, Lancashire, who died on March 2, are now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £108,553. The testator gives the freehold premises, 11, 13, and 15, Union Court, Liverpool, to his brother Walter Longueville Gladstone; 7 and 9, Union Court in trust for his nephew Ernest Steuart Gladstone; £1000 to Daniel Arthur Neilson; £500 each to Oliver Arthur Jones and Arthur T. Neilson; and Arthur T. Neilson; the graphounds to their trainer John T. Neilson; his greyhounds to their trainer, John Coke; £500 to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Association; £500 each to the Infirmary, the Blue Coat School, the Infirmary for Children, and the Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool; and the residue to his nephews and nieces, except Hugh Pearson Thornewill, the children of his sisters Anna Maria Heywood Thornewill and Mary Ellen Gladstone.

The will of MR. THOMAS BARNARD, banker, of Cople House, Bedford, whose death took place on March 31, is proved, the value of the estate amounting to £230,122. He gives £1000 and during widowhood £800 per annum, the income from £23,000 debentures, and the use of Cople House to his wife; £5500 each to his daughters Muriel Eve Alexandra Currie and Hilda Florence Audrey Evan-Thomas; £3000 and £9000 stock to his daughter Beatrice Catherine Isabella Barnard; £500 and £14,000 stock to his daughter Sybil Mary Theodora Barnard; £200 to the Bedford County Hospital; a few small legacies; and the residue to his son Thomas Henry Barnard.

The will (executed on Feb. 3, 1904) of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, of The Pines, Putney Hill, who died on April 10, has been proved by Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton, the sole executor, the value of the estate being £24,282, with net personalty £19,996. The testator gives and devises everything he may die possessed of to Mr. Watts-Dunton absolutely.

The will and four codicils of MR. FREDERICK ERNEST WEBB, of 113, Maida Vale, who died on April 8, have been proved by Alfred Grafton, Charles Quincey Roberts, and John Hunt Grafton, the value of the property being £,113,724 19s. 10d. The testator gives £500 to his wife; \$13,724 fgs. fod. The testator gives £500 to his whe; \$400 a year to each of his daughters, Eleanor Mary Webb and Florence Grafton Webb; £2000 to his sister Eleanor Emma Fuller, and £3000 to her children; £500 each to the executors, and 100 guineas in addition to Charles Q. Roberts in memory of happy days; and the residue in trust for Mrs. Webb for life and then for his daughters and their issue.

The will of Major-General Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, G.C.B., of 46, Sussex Gardens, who died on April 11, is now proved, the value of the estate being

He gives his collection of masks, carvings, and two pale green jade seals, weighing 4½ lb. each, used by the late Dowager Empress of China, to the Victoria and Albert Museum; a large mounted elephant's tusk to the Junior United Service Club; various orders, crosses, medals, swords, and silver to the officers' mess of the Buffs and the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; and other legacies. All other his property is to be held in trust for Dame Catherine Raines for life and then as to three ninths to Ralph Groves Raines, two ninths to George Percy Raines, and one ninth each to John Henry Groves, Ossie Groves, Stephen Groves and Kitty Groves.

The will (dated March 14, 1903) of Mr. JAMES PURDY, of 28, Devonshire Place, and South Audley Street, gunmaker, who died on March 13, has been proved by his widow, his son Athol Stuart Purdy, and Walter Green, the value of the property being £200,289. The testator gives £500, the household effects, and during widowhood the use of 28, Devonshire Place, and an annuity of £1750 to his wife; £750 each to his children, Florence Caroline Green and Lionel Bateson Purdy; an annuity of £150 in trust for his son Percy John; and an annuity of £100 to his granddaughter Dorothy Irene. The goodwill of his business, with the plant, stock in trade money at hapkers and hook debts he leaves as to trade, money at bankers, and book debts, he leaves as to two thirds to his son Athol Stuart, and one third to his son Cecil Onslow; but should they succeed thereto they are not to take any share of the residue without bringing into account, as to Athol Stuart £60,000, and Cecil Onslow £30,000. The residue he leaves to his children, except his son Percy John, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

The will and codicil of Mr. Frederick Gorringe, of 45, South Side, Clapham Common, and 55, Buckingham Palace Road, draper, who died on April 10, have been proved by Mrs. Ellen Gorringe, the widow, James Keith McMullan and Samuel Woolger, the value of the property being sworn at £617,627. After giving very many legacies, the residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Gorringe. On her decease he gives £5000 each to the Bolingbroke Hospital, the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, and the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers' Schools, and the residue, a sum exceeding £400,000, equally to the Westminster Hospital, St. George's Hospital, the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association, the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, St. John's Foundation Schools, the Orphan Working School, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The will (dated June 1, 1908), with two codicils, of SIR DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G., of 4, Hyde Park Place, and Garth and Glenlyon, Perth, head of Donald Currie and Co., managers of the Union Castle Mail Steamship

Company, 3 and 4, Fenchurch Street, who died on April 13, is now proved, the value of the estate being £2,377,052. The testator gives his shares in the Union Castle Steamship Company, as to one third each, to his daughters, Mrs. Margaret Mirrielees, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin Molteno, and Mrs. Maria Wisely; his plate, furniture, pictures, etc., £5000, and an annuity of £12,000 to his wife; £500 each to the executors; his proportion of the late Sir Francis Evans's one-fourth share of the net commission of Donald Currie and Co., as managers to his brother, David Martin Currie, and his nephews, Alastair Currie and John Martin Currie £500 to Dr. Harold Batty Shaw; and a few small legacies and annuities. Everything else he may leave is to be held in trust for his daughters and their husbands and issue.

The will (dated March 15, 1909) of the REV. LEWIS THEODORE PENNINGTON, of 24, Salisbury Road, Hove, who died on March 16, is proved, the value of the property being sworn at £201,625. The testator gives £20,000 to his wife; £100 to his niece, Mary Chaffey; £100 to Robert Sanderson; and the residue to his son

Lewis Theodore Marmion Pennington.

The will of MRS. MARY LOUISA LEATHES, wife of The will of MRS. MARY LOUISA LEATHES, whe of Hill Mussenden Leathes, of Herringfleet Hall, Suffolk, has been proved by Colonel William Whitmore Smith and Aubrey Aston Blake, the value of the property being £45,170. During the life of her husband she gives £130 per annum in trust for her son Herbert; £50 a year each to her daughters Gertrude, Beatrice, and Kathleen Hilda; and £20 a year to her daughter Evelyn Maude. Subject thereto the whole of the property is to be held in trust for her husband for life, and then for her children—Cartaret, Gertrude, Beatrice, Frances Mary, Kathleen Hilda, and Evelyn Maude.

The following important wills have now been proved-Mr. James Duncan, Jordanstone, near Alyth . . . Mrs. Lucy Jane Grice, Broadstone, Forest Row,

Mr. Henry Gartside, Early Bank, Stalybridge
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, 39, Oxford Terrace
Mr. William Roberts Knight, Gaisford House, Gaisford Street W. £92,358 £40,304 ford Street, W. £85,388 £63,077

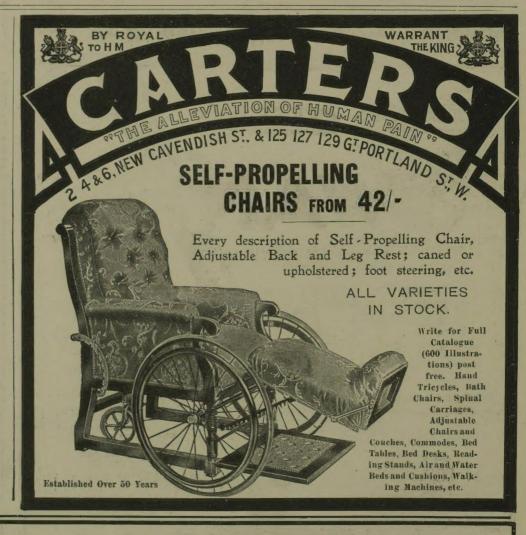
1,62,108

£60,020

Mr. Robert Luke, Carlton House, The Firs, Bowdon . Mr. Edwin Taylor Butterworth, Pollard Street, Ancoats, and Bollin Tower, Alderley Edge £61,432

coats, and Bollin Tower, Alderiey Edge
Mrs. Lucy Dancocks, Crescent Road, Kingston
Captain James Knowles, R.N., Jacques Hall, Bradfield, Essex, and 210, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Captain Constable Curtis, The Hall, Berkhamstead
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Colonel John Frederic Hornby, Sandhoe, North-





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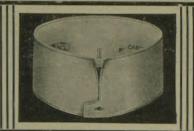


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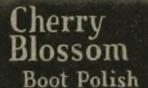
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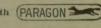


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addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3387 received from C A M (Penang) and W D (Barbadoes); of No. 3388 from M Mair (Innellan) and W D; of No. 3380 from M Mair and R H Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.); of No. 3390 from P Daly, J Sautier (Paris), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), R H Couper, Henry A Seller (Denver, and Gertrude Field (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3391 from J Thurnham (Herne Bay), J B Camara (Madeira), J Sautier (Paris), and J Grouchey; of No. 3392 from Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Major Buckley, Ernst Mauer (Berlin, Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), F R Gittins (Small Heath), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), L Schlu (Vienna), R C Widdecombe (Dartmoor), Nemo, J Sautier, Professor Sigismund Piechorski (Lemberg), J Isaacson (Liverpool), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), and L Harris-Liston, M.D. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3393 received from L Harris-Liston, M.D., G Stillingtheet Johnson (Cobham, Hereward, J Isaacson, W J Bearne (Paignton), J Coad (Vauxhall), T Turner (Brixton), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), R Worters (Canterbury), G W Moir, Sorrento, P Daly (Brighton), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Henry D Yates, G Bakker (Rotterdam), J F G Pietersen, A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Coulon McAdam (Southsea), Major Buckley, J Steede, LL.D. (Penzance), T Roberts (Hackney), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), L Schlu, W C D Smith (Northampton), Captain J A Challice, A W Hamilton Gell, M Folwell, F R (Paris), F Smart, and R Rolf (Colchester).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the match between Messrs. MARSHALL and CAPABLANCA.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

BEACK (Mr. C.)
P to Q 4th
P to K 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd
B to K 2nd
Kt to K 5th
Att to K 5th P to Q 4th
P to Q B 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
B to Kt 5th
P to K 3rd

Q takes B Kt takes Kt Kt to Q 2nd Castles P takes P Kt to B 3rd

B takes B B to Q 3rd P takes Kt Kt to B 3rd P takes P Q to Kt 3rd

similar to the third and which was drawn, and Cuban master. Here, dopts an entirely new undeniably strong, and red by the lines of the 24. P to K B 4th 25. Q takes R The play so far is sin fth games, one of w he other fell to the Co

WHITE (Mr. M.)

2.
3. Q to R 3rd
4. P to R 5th
5. Castles
6. K R to Kt sq

BLACK (Mr. C.)
P to B 4th
P to Q Kt 3rd
B to Kt 2nd
Q to B 2nd
Kt to Q 2nd KR to QB sq Q takes B

B to B 3rd
P takes P
Q R to Q Kt sq
R takes R
Q to B 4th
R to Kt 3rd
Resigns

CHESS IN LONDON.

Chess brevity recently played between two amateurs. (Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. Kt to Kt 5th
8. K to K 2nd
9. K to Q 3rd
10. K to Q 2nd BLACK (Mr. B.) Kt to K Kt 5th B takes P (ch)
Kt to Q 5th (ch Kt to K 4th (ch Q tks Kt (mate r. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Q takes P
4. Q to Q sq
5. Kt to K B 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd

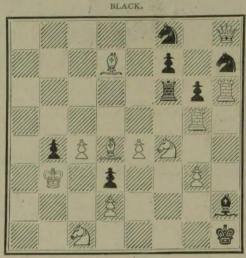
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3392.—By A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE.

T. P to Q B 4th
2. Q to K 7th (ch)
3. Mates.

If Black play 1. Kt takes P, 2. Kt takes P, and any other; 2. Q takes P (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3395 .- BY W. S. FENOLLOSA.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London last week consecrated the Chapel of the Holy Spirit at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington. The chapel is the gift of members of the Morris, Campbell White, and Delafield families, in memory of their ancestors in England and New England. The Bishop described the chapel as one of the noblest and most beautiful gifts made to the diocese for many years. It had been offered in the spirit of gratitude for the love and care and example of parents and grandparents. Side by side with that was gratitude from the New World for a debt to the Old.

Yorkshire Churchmen are looking forward with much

Yorkshire Churchmen are looking forward with much interest to the reopening of the choir of Selby Abbey. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 19, when the sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of York. Great liberality has been shown in the provision of funds for the restoring of this historic structure.

vision of funds for the restoring of this historic structure.

Empire Day was celebrated by special sermons in many of the London churches. One of the most striking discourses was that of Canon J. H. F. Peile, Vicar of All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, who took occasion to praise George Meredith as a typical son of Empire who had practised the strictest self-discipline. Canon Peile showed that, although Meredith valued success, he had never been soured by his many years of disappointment.

The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Paget) in the course of his charge, delivered last week, referred to the wide-spread mistrust and suspicion with which the Church is sometimes viewed. The great tidal wave of democracy, he said, goes on its way, and, for the most part, simply leaves the Church out of account. He thought the reason might be that men fancy the Church has too often stood upon the wrong side, and Church has too often stood upon the wrong side, and has too often seemed to be insisting on its rights. Dr. Paget remarked that the Evangelical Letter from the Lambeth Conference was a word of hope and guidance—a word of hope, for it told them that the awakening and quickening of the spirit of service was a characteristic note of the Church at the present time.—V.

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